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THE  
HISTORIE AND DESCENT  
OF THE  
HOUSE OF ROWALLANE.

BY  
SIR WILLIAM MURE, KNIGHT,  
OF ROWALLAN.

WRITTEN IN, OR PRIOR TO

1657.



GLASGOW:

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MDCCCXXV.

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TO  
THE MOST NOBLE  
**FLORA MURE CAMPBELL,**  
MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS,  
AND  
COUNTESS OF LOUDOUN, BARONESS MAUCHLINE,  
&c. &c. &c.  
(IN HER OWN RIGHT,)

*This History*  
OF THE  
**HOUSE OF ROWALLAN,**  
PUBLISHED FROM THE MANUSCRIPT OF HER LADYSHIP'S ANCESTOR,  
IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY  
THE EDITOR.



## P R E F A C E.

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THE following Genealogical History of his ancestors from the pen of SIR WILLIAM MURE, was lately found in the castle of Rowallan, together with a variety of his poetical manuscripts, amongst a miscellaneous collection of old family papers. It is, probably, notwithstanding the eminent antiquity, rank, and high alliance of the family to which it refers, the only detailed account of them which has ever appeared.

In offering, then, the present publication to the attention of the curious, to whom only we expect it will be mainly interesting, little further apology, it is trusted, will appear necessary. Though it may seem very doubtful, whether the Author ever contem-

plated the publication of this history, yet, it certainly bears such ample testimony of his education, and literary acquirements, as may probably make it vie with any similar composition of that, or any prior time. The state of our public history and records, down to the time in question, forbids the expectation of historical exactness in the more early parts of the narrative, but wherever errors have been observed, they have, as far as possible, been corrected.

As illustrative, however, of former manners and usages, productions of this nature must, no doubt, ever derive their chief value; yet, the origin and progress of the family, which has here been delineated, through the various fortunes and changes evolved by the long period of well nigh six hundred years, may not be found altogether without a more special claim on the regard of even the most general reader; whilst it cannot fail to afford matter of far deeper interest to the contemplation of the moralist —in their struggles through many a dismal

day of lawless turbulence and bloodshed, before the blessings of civilization and consequent security, had rendered existence useful, or society interesting; and the place they were afterwards, through a long period of the history of their country, destined to occupy. The fortune of Elizabeth, whose virtues and beauty recommended her to the heir of the crown, has the grace of fiction with the reality of truth, and every reader will rejoice that time has now removed the mistakes that posterity had fallen into regarding her marriage. The reader will probably lament the shortness of the graphic sketch of the “waistor Rud”—like many other ancient Scottish families, their history bears testimony to the fatal days of Flodden and Pinkie. To a number of readers, the notices which have been recovered of the pious and poetic Sir William, our Author, it is hoped, may not be less interesting; and the sufferings of his posterity, during the troubles of the Church of Scotland, are worthy of record.

No pains have been spared to preserve every, even the minutest peculiarity of the original manuscript; the exact orthography, contractions, and, with scarcely any exception, even the punctuation, have all been scrupulously retained.

The Editor acknowledges, with gratitude, the kind assistance which he has received from JOHN FULLARTON, Esq. of Overtoun, to whom the reader is indebted for many of the illustrative notes.

WILLIAM MUIR.

*Glasgow, April, 1825.*

THE  
HISTORIE AND DESCENT  
OF THE  
HOUSE OF ROWALLANE.

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AMONG a great many papers, confusedly cast by in a private corner, as Judged wseles or wnworthie roome among oy<sup>rs</sup> of better consequence, Occured to my searche, divers collectiones of severall times, intending (as would appeare) the keeping in memorie q<sup>t</sup> hath been transmitted from one generation to another, for cleareing vp the severall passages of Things, Tymes, & persones Relating to this familie in the forefathers & severall branches y<sup>r</sup>of, w<sup>ch</sup> furnishing a ground to me for Reduceing the same to some method, Having compared q<sup>t</sup> hath thus come to my knowledge

w<sup>t</sup> the Cronicle historie, Evidence of the house, & other adminicles of wryte in myne owne hand, I have adventured to offer This small peace of labour to posteritie, w<sup>ch</sup> as drawne vp w<sup>t</sup>out affectation or [the] least expectation of the meanest gale of praise or applause, It is the wish and earnest desyre of my heart That it may be taken off my hands w<sup>t</sup> equall moderation & sobrietie, & made vse of (manelie) by those concerned as ane memoriall of speciall mercie and ane meane tending to stirring vp to thankfullnes in the acknowledgement of the constant course of the goodnes of God to ws throughout so many generationes.

As the pen Imployed in this subject would be made vse of by a trembling hand (Our carnall spirits yeilding so easilie to be tickled, And too too Taken w<sup>t</sup> a naturall propension of Glorieing in our fleshlie perogatives, fforgetting That for men to seek y<sup>r</sup> own glorie is not Glorie, And y<sup>t</sup> God, whose glorie is above the heavens & the earth will not dispense to give his glorie to

another w<sup>t</sup>out his broad Curse w<sup>t</sup> it; & passing a sentence ag<sup>t</sup> the Trie for hughing downe y<sup>r</sup>of, Cutting off his branches, shaking of his leaves & scattering of his fruite.) All persones interessed would guard ag<sup>t</sup> the lifting vp of the heart vpon this accompt And beg grace not to be hie mynded, but feare. In respect of this rock of Temptation & sin readilie ensueing, I have the more sparinglie set hand to paper, And till this time kept vp by me, q<sup>t</sup> divers years agoe I had w<sup>t</sup> no small paines Collected & comitted to wryte & Caused to be drawne forth to the eye By the Pinsill vpon partchment:

Yet considdering 1. That the lord who buildeth the house giveth Children & succession for ane heretage & the fruite of the wombe for his rewarde 2. That Childrens Children are the Crowne of old age & the glorie of Children ar y<sup>r</sup> fay<sup>rs</sup>, in the lord. 3. That it hath not onlie past as a laudable and receaved practise w<sup>t</sup> all honored for humane learneing but that even the holly

ghost by the penmen of scripture hath Punctuallie left on register the severall Tribes of God's people from the beginning for most holly ends. ffor w<sup>ch</sup> & many other pregnant reasones being convinced not only of the warrantableness, but in some manner of a Call to the thing I have adventured, Through God's grace and strength (Having manelie before my eyes his praise who, from the loynes of so many fay<sup>rs</sup> by a long continwed succession in one familie, hath made it our lott to live in the dayes of the gospell of his sone Under the plentifull drop & power y<sup>r</sup>of, to the praise of the glorie of his grace) On this accompt I have adventured I say w<sup>t</sup> the greater freedome vpon the subsequent discourse.

That the harmeless endevouring to preserve from the death of oblivione, & in some sort to keepe alive Them who by paths of vertue have left y<sup>r</sup> Remembrance honorable & precious to posteritie (The glansing back vpon the worth of our lyne in them, proveing a whetstone & incitement to fol-

low qt is found in them praiseworthie And  
y<sup>r</sup> errors and short Comeings serving for  
a beacon to divert from y<sup>r</sup> rocks) That a  
taske of this nature (Contributting manely  
to the reviveing of the neer expyred &  
almost outworne knowledge of the mutuall  
entrestes of ancient kindred and blood &  
holding out the more recent bands & tyes  
w<sup>ch</sup> most strongly link the living together)  
Cannot be supposed, vpon any Just ground,  
to need to stand in feare of supercilious  
Censure except in the envious who is miser-  
able evir throw others happiness.

*A draught of the discent of the house  
of Rowallane, And of the branches  
y<sup>r</sup> of male and female.*

IT is out of Contraversie, The Barronies  
of Rowallane & Pokelly, the lands of Lim-  
flare & Lowdown hill with oy<sup>r</sup> Consider-  
able possessiones, wer the proper inher-  
tance of the house of Rowallane at [of]  
the surname of Mure, As ancientlie as any

extant Record doeth furnish Light for looking back vpon the altered face of time, in order to the searching into the Originalls of families & of surnames within this Land, &c.

The familie forsd. through God's blessing, being Continwed in the same race & surname to us the present possessors, from wnknavne antiquity, Pleads (<sup>w<sup>t</sup></sup> submisione) To be the stock & origine of w<sup>ch</sup>, the whole surname of Mure, have (in y<sup>r</sup> seasones) sprouted forth, throughout this nation, if not the whole Island.

We have it transmitted from our fore-fathers That there originall was from the ancient Tribe of O-More in Ireland, the Irish denomination of Rowallane & Pokellie Imposd (as would appeare) by them in y<sup>r</sup> owne Language, making schew for proof thereof.\*

\* The surname 'More' certainly occurs very early in all the three British Kingdoms; and is most probably of Celtic origin. It may appear worthy of remark, that in most early writings in which the name is found, accordant with the idiomatic usage of Celtic

It is lykewise most Certaine, the most ancient pronunciation in all those thrie neighbouring Kingdomes was More, after the Irish; witnes the Monuments of wryte of greatest antiquitie mentioning our progenito<sup>rs</sup>; witness the Inglish Historie mentioning S<sup>r</sup> Thomas More, a knight of Gloucester shire, who being a servant to King Edward the second, wrote the life of that unfortunat prince.

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patronymics, the preposition *de* is omitted, which so invariably accompanies all early Saxon designations —long since become fixed personal distinctives. The Gælic origin of the names ‘Rowallan’ and ‘Polkelly,’ however, it must be observed, forms no exception, as might seem inferred, in the topography of the district: Cunningham, originally a Celtic country, in every corner abounds with Celtic etymons. The etymology of ‘Rowallan,’ according to the definition we have obtained, by the kindness of a Celtic scholar, seems as happily descriptive of its delightful situation, as its present combination is agreeable in poetic euphony—*Ruah*, an acute projection formed by the bending of a stream, &c. and *Aluinn*, delightful, pleasant. ‘Polkelly,’ in its present form, seems composed of two Saxon and Celtic vocables, and probably is as inferior to ‘Rowallan’ in etymological definition, as it certainly is in musical capabilities. For a description of the castle of Rowallan, see Appendix, Note A.

The latine Morus generally receaved, not onely made vse of by our Buchanane, ane expert Antiquary and skild in the Irish tongue, bot also by the learned Erasmus in his Epistle to Sr Thomas Moore, Authour of the Eutopia, prefixt to his Encomion Moriæ, seeme not only to prove the pronunciation foresd: but clearly to evince That the surename of Mure, in Scotland, of Moore in Ingland, & More in Ireland, wer, & are wndoubtedly one.

No sooner did this familie, according to the times, grow in meanes & any degree of esteem & likeliehood of riseing, but forthw<sup>t</sup> it became the object of envy & wnjust oppression.

The Cumings (then the terror of the whole kingdome) In the reigne of the latest of the Alexanders, haveing surprised w<sup>t</sup> power the king's persone, did prey at pleasure, in everie part of the land, vpon the goods & houses of all suspect to [by] yr faction, as in historie is evident (Buch: Lib. 7. In the begining of the reigne of

Allex<sup>r</sup> the thirde)\* Amongst oy<sup>r</sup> acts fatall to these dayes (almost as wnhappie as our owne,)† S<sup>r</sup> Walter Cuming did possesse himself by strong hand in the house & living of Rowallane, the owner y<sup>r</sup>of Gilchrist

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\* “ To Alexander II. succeeded his sone Alex<sup>r</sup> ye 3. a bairne of aught zeres auld, quho was governed be Cum’ing Earle of Buchanne. This king was maried on margaret dochter to y<sup>e</sup> king of Ingland at york on zulle day: The king w<sup>t</sup> his vyffe was ordenit to duell in y<sup>e</sup> castell of Edinburche.

“ The Cum’ings as Walter Cum’ing Earle of Taiche [’Teith or Monteith] havand y<sup>e</sup> castell and feirand to be akusit be y<sup>e</sup> king of Ingland yi will not render it: They war forced to render it be Patrick Dumbar w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> healp of y<sup>e</sup> Inglischmen. The Cum’ings beand chairgit to compere in the law to mack acompt of y<sup>r</sup> dois obeyis not for yan yi war y<sup>e</sup> greatest clane in Scotland as Walter Earle of Taiche, Alex<sup>r</sup> Earle of Buchanne, Jhone Earle of Athole, W<sup>m</sup> Earle of Marre. w<sup>t</sup> 32 Knightis. The tuik y<sup>e</sup> king in y<sup>e</sup> night at kinrosse w<sup>t</sup> a few w<sup>t</sup> him, and brocht him to Sterling and displaced his owne servands & put vy<sup>rs</sup> in at y<sup>r</sup> stad. Bot y<sup>e</sup> deathe of Walter Earle of Taiche, quho was thocht to haive beine poysonné be his viffe, tuik away yis tumult, and yi obteined pardowne.”—*History of Scotland, manuscript, in the hands of the Editor.*

† Our author very probably wrote his family history during the Commonwealth.

More being redacted for his safty to keep close in his Castle of Pokellie, Till in shorte time thereafter, (The king being strengthned ag<sup>t</sup> the faction forsd. & yr power abated,) occation suddenlye did offer for men of worth & action, to evidence yr loyaltie to yr king & countrie, At the Battle of Lairges w<sup>ch</sup> was most noblie faughten by Allex<sup>r</sup> king of Scotland, against Acho, king of Norway, the year<sup>r</sup> of our lord 1262.\* Here, as all the Gallants & worthies of the land Armeing for the king & kingdomes saftie, the foirmentioned Gilchrist, having divers Brethren, men fordward & adventrous by q<sup>m</sup> & by his freinds & ancient followers being honorablie attended, Conceaving this a fitt oportunitie to prepare the easier way for ingratiating himself to the young king, threatned wt forraine forces in his owne contrey, Applied himself & his partie to there wtmost endeavours, to give reall prooef of true worth in such sort as the king, who did not willinglie suffer ver-

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\* By the Norwegian Account, Oct. 2d and 3d, 1263.

tue want Its due reward, Taking nottice  
 of his cariage, among oy<sup>r</sup> actors in the way  
 of honnor, did (as to a great many of oy<sup>r</sup>  
 gentlemen) lay about them & him, the mili-  
 tarie girdle\* (a badge of honor not then  
 conferred but on deserving persones) And,  
 the victorie obtained & the tumult of Armes  
 being allayed, took speadie cowrse for evi-  
 denceing his bounty by honnorable acknow-  
 ledgements of lands gifted & honor<sup>s</sup> con-  
 ferred. At w<sup>ch</sup> time S<sup>r</sup> Gilchrist was re-  
 poned to his whole inheretance, And gifted  
 w<sup>t</sup> the lands belonging to S<sup>r</sup> Walter Cum-  
 ing before mentioned A man not of the  
 meanest of y<sup>t</sup> powerfull Tribe, w<sup>ch</sup> for might  
 & nwmb<sup>r</sup> have scarcelie to this day been  
 equald in this Land.†

\* Investiture of Knighthood.

† “ Acho king of Norroway landit at air w<sup>t</sup> 160  
 schipps and twentie thousand men of warre, and ye  
 caus of his cum’ing was becaus macbeth had pro-  
 missit to his predecessores some yles, qlk. yi had not  
 gottine, viz. Boote, arrane w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> tuo Cumbrais, hav-  
 ing tane Arrane and Boote he come to the lairges in  
 Cunynghame, q<sup>r</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> foifather to the first Stewart

S<sup>r</sup> Gilchrist, for preventing of more occasion of trouble, and for settling of his

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y<sup>t</sup> was king, discomfeit y<sup>m</sup> & sleu 16000 of his men. He [Acho] died throw sorow. y<sup>r</sup> war slaine of y<sup>e</sup> Scotts. 5000. The Scotts will not grant his sonne peace vnles he restoir y<sup>e</sup> west yles and gif in ransome presently 4000 marks mony and zeirly 100 marks, and marie his sonne Hangonamus on Margaret king alex<sup>r</sup>s dochter. King alex<sup>r</sup> brack his neck off a horse neare Kineghorne. aetatis 45. regni 37.—an. 1285. He wald suffer no wagaboindes to be.”—*Hist. of Scotland, MS. already quoted.*

This obviously follows Fordun, who, characteristically, ascribes the victory to the miraculous interposition of the Queen St. Margaret. Remarkably corroborative, therefore, of the memorable victory gained here, would appear the name of *Margaret's Law*, immemorially given to a large tumulus on the field of action.—“Here a vast tumulus had been erected over the bodies of the slain, as thought, at the Battle of Largs. It was only discovered, [i. e. to be a *tumulus*] however, about 40 years ago, by Mr. Wilson [of Haily, the proprietor] when searching for stones to enclose his lands. It was *till then* known by the name of Margaret's Law, and was supposed to be natural.”—*Robertson's Topogr. of Cuninghame*, p. 112.

Unfortunately, few are the circumstances which history has preserved respecting the battle of Largs, so peculiarly important and interesting in its events; and though few will be disposed to give implicit

owne securitie & firmer peace made alliance w<sup>t</sup> this partie of power, And maried Isobell his onlie daughter & heire, by accession of whose inheretance, To witt of the lands of Cuminside, draden, & harwoods, his estate being enlarged. It is recorded they Lived in great love & concord togeyr, divers years Therafter; as much is extant vpon partchment as may serve for prooфе of q<sup>t</sup> is ex-preſt.\*

credence to the minute details afforded in the preſent narrative, yet, it ſhould be remembered, that in thus endeavouring to cull a laurel from the plains of Largs, tradition has done no more in the preſent instance, than in like manner has been contended for by almost every family of rank, whose locality to the ſcene of action, and existence at the period, ſeemed to warrant, if not demand, ſuch a participation in that glorious day; and certainly it muſt be allowed, ſuch assumptions want not probability, albeit the sanctifying testimony of history be denied!

\* Notwithstanding, however, of our author's repeated strong Anti-Cummin pretensions, it ſeems at least fully as probable, even from his own ſhowing, that Polkelly was the more ancient inheritance of the family, and that *Rowallan* was acquired ſolely by the marriage of the heiress Isabell, as is generally held.—See *Nisbet, II. Remarks on the Rag Roll.*

In honorable memorie of the match, & Junctor of both families in one, the proper armes of both wer (according to the lawes of true Herauldrie & ordinarie practise vpon like account) given simple in one scheild pale wise, Sr Gilchrist bearing from his ancesto<sup>r</sup>s argent a fesse azure, Chargd w<sup>t</sup> thrie starrs proper, and the heretrix q<sup>m</sup> he weded bearing Azure, thrie Comine scheaves, Or marschalled two above one,\* w<sup>ch</sup> armes (after succession by Isobell, q<sup>r</sup>by y<sup>r</sup> Airs had right to both inheretances) wer in after times quartered, for as yet quartering was not knowne in Scotland, neither for some ages y<sup>r</sup>after, w<sup>ch</sup> practise q<sup>n</sup> they begane to follow they tooke occasion from Matches of greater Antiquitie, And w<sup>ch</sup> begane in this familie in the days of Sr Adame first of that name, who quartered w<sup>t</sup> his owne the

\* Notta—the shield forsd. is to be seen in ane old seale bordered about & counter componed for distincktion. [This original note appears on the margin of the MS. opposite the description of the family bearing, to which it seems to refer.]

armes of the Cuming (Azure) three Cumine garbs, Or wt q<sup>m</sup> his predecessor had matched And whose inheretance he enjoyed. Conforme q<sup>r</sup>unto Queen Elizabethe Mure's Coat was marshalled, The Just perogative of hereditarie Coats by mariage, Schewing that as the Inheretance of the possessiones, So the Coat Armoures of the inheretors wer to be invested vpon yr airs & posteritie w<sup>ch</sup> wer to beare both Hereditarie Coats, quarterlie, in all times hereafter, Secluding yr fra all the other branches both of the right descending and collaterall lyne, as notwtstanding of the same blood & descent, having no part in the Inheretance proper to the Air & his successo<sup>rs</sup> allanerlie, W<sup>ch</sup> branches ar to beare allway, the Armes of the Paternall Coat wt Apposition of some Mark for distinction, q<sup>r</sup>by to difference bearers of the same Coat Armoure, each from oy<sup>rs</sup>, As also to poynt out there neerness to the prin<sup>ll</sup> bearer, And Agnation amongst y<sup>m</sup>-selves in the severall degrees y<sup>r</sup>of: So yt to this day, the Airs & successo<sup>rs</sup> of the per-

sones above mentioned do beare two Coats  
in one scutshion quarterly, To witt the first  
quarter Argent a fesse parting equallie the  
field, Azure, Chargd w<sup>t</sup> thrie starrings, Or,  
The second Azure Chargd w<sup>t</sup> thrie garbs,  
Or, marshalled two above one, the third as  
the second, the fourth as the first.

Thence it is that the house of Caldwell,  
The progenie of Robert Mure of Camb-  
Ceskane, of w<sup>ch</sup> Glanerstone, Thorntone.\*

And the house of Achindraine, the pro-  
genie of Andro Mure of Monyhagen of  
w<sup>ch</sup> CloneCard, Held ordinarlie from one

\* The Mures of Thornton appear to be descended, immediately, from Archibald Mure, designed Merchant Burgess in Glasgow, who married Margaret, daughter of Robert Ross of Thornton, June 27th, 1607. —*Original Cont. of the Mar.* which we have seen. Sir Archibald Mure, of Thornton, probably grandson of the above Archibald, was knighted by King William in 1698, about which time he was Lord Provost of Edinburgh. His eldest daughter, Margaret, married John Cuninghame, of Caddel, and their grandson, Colonel John Cuninghame of Caddel, is now proprietor of Thornton. From a tree of the family of Rowallan, 1597, an earlier branch appears to have existed, however, under the designation *Thornton*.

age to annoy<sup>r</sup>, Sonnes of this familie; However not verie certaine whey<sup>r</sup> or not brethren y<sup>r</sup>of at one & the same time, do beare the Armes of the Paternall Coat, differenced the one from the oy<sup>r</sup>, and both from the Cheife bearer, by y<sup>r</sup> borders of distinction (w<sup>ch</sup> borders, borne of a divers fashion, as plane, invected, engrailed, indented, countercomposed, Checkered) are of the most honorable of distinctiones, & supposed most ancient of all oy<sup>rs</sup>, The mynd of the herald being heirby (in his philosophie) to Implye the kindlie dueties of Guardian-ship & defence on all sides of the Paternall shield, according to the standing and strength of the Branches Issued forth, Resembling these Arrowes of the quiver the fullnes q<sup>r</sup>of makes the owners happines, And who thus becometh not aschamed to speake w<sup>t</sup> the enemie in the gate.

In like manner also the house of Pokellie, w<sup>t</sup> the severall branches yrof, The house of Parke, Of w<sup>ch</sup> Midltone, & Altoneburne, Of w<sup>ch</sup> Spitleside, Brownehill, and the

Mures of Tarbolton The house of Skel-done, of w<sup>ch</sup> the Mures of woodland, Knock-marloch & Killikie, The houses of Skemore & Annestone w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>r</sup> branches The Mures of duglasedale, Carse & Calder, The house of bogside, of w<sup>ch</sup> the Mures of Arrathill, Mures of Irving & Polmadie of w<sup>ch</sup> the most of the Mures of glasgow: \* The houses of Baldochat in galloway, of Sanquhare, of drwmksieoch, of Achinneill, of Arioland, w<sup>t</sup> the Mures of the Chappell, of w<sup>ch</sup> the Mures of Ed<sup>r</sup>† for the most part. The house of Ormishugh, The houses of CassenCarie & fferrie, of blacklaw & skirnalland, of Well, ffinnickhill, & Clarkland, of Little-Cesnock

\* Polmadie, near Glasgow. This was the seat of an ancient hospital, within the Episcopal Lordship of Govan, on the south side of the Clyde; at the Reformation, it, with the rest of the barony fell into lay hands. It appears as early as 1391.—Gibson's *Hist. of Glasgow*, App. p. 296.

In the end of the 16th and throughout the 17th century, various individuals of the surname of *Mure*, appear in the magistracy of Glasgow, and other places of trust and respectability in that City.—See the Histories thereof, *passim*. † Edinburgh.

and little finnick, Houses of the latest descent, some q<sup>r</sup>of falling to Airs female some perishing throw oppression of the greater, some throw proper Misgoverment Or siding w<sup>t</sup> parties w<sup>t</sup> q<sup>m</sup> they wer broken, few of all being standing families at the present, at the surname of Mure, All of them I say diversified yr Armes from oy<sup>rs</sup>, And from the Paternall Coat, except in the stars & mullets,\* by additionall Nottes of distinction as the maisters of Herauldrie to the most considerable did appoyn, or as best pleased the fansie of oy<sup>rs</sup> to make Choyce of for themselves.

As it is beside my purpose to follow this pedigree further then can be sufficiently cleard, It is easily made out That the Mures (or according to the Irishe Mores) were possesso<sup>rs</sup> of the estate & liveing of Rowallane, being free, Barones y<sup>r</sup>of, Holding in Cheife of the Crowne Infect Cum furca et

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\* Stars and mullets are frequently synonymous in Heraldry.

fossa, sock et sack, thole et theam, Infang theif et outfang theif, and that divers ages befor the wsurpation of the Cumine.\*

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\* Like other family annalists of the period, apparently guided solely by the traditional reminiscences handed from one generation to another, exact historical certainty, in what relates to times comparatively remote, cannot be expected in the present narrative of our author: so far, however, as they tend to elucidate former manners, they are not the less valuable. In the end of the 11th, or beginning of the 12th century, Hugh de Morvill, of Norman descent, whose family had previously settled in the North of England, coming to Scotland, obtained a grant of the contiguous Regalities of Cuninghame and Largs, &c. together with the office of Great Constable of the Kingdom. And to his piety and opulence did the church owe the acquisition, and the Bailliwick of Cunningham the ornament of the splendid Monastery of Kilwinning; now, alas, only distinguished by a few shattered fragments of its hallowed architecture! Comporting with the spirit of the feudal system, this Great Baron soon established, by means of subinfeudations, a powerful vassalage of his followers from the south, throughout this extensive lordship, (previously occupied by an unenlightened and feeble Celtic race;) where they and their descendants have continued to diffuse the blessings of civil life, and to accumulate imperishable lustre to the land of their adoption.

Cunninghame, along with other immense possessions

After the death of Sr Walter Cumine, Sr Gilchrist now secured not onlie in the title & full possession of his old Inheretance but also in his border lands q<sup>r</sup>in he succeeded to Sr Walter forsd. w<sup>t</sup>in the Sherefdom of Roxburgh, Being sensible & mindfull of the deserving of his freinds & followers in time of his troubles, deals wt all of them as became a man of honor, bestowing freelie vpon each some parcell of land according to his respect, Intrest or (happily) promise to the persone.

He disponed to his kinsman Ranald More, who had come purposlie from Ire-

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and great offices, ultimately, and in right of lineal descent, devolved to John de Baliol, who, in like manner, ascended the Scottish throne in 1293. This was an important event in the political and civil condition of the Sub-Barons of Cunningham: they, consequently, became Tenants-in-chief of the crown, and freed from the thralls of an intermcidate superior. Before which, however, there does not appear to have been any exception from the feudal superiority of the Great Constables, within the territory of Cunningham; and our author is most probably mistaken in his allusion to an earlier independence in the domains of his ancestors.

land for his assistance in time of his troubles, & tooke share w<sup>t</sup> him of the hazard of the battell, the lands of Pokellie w<sup>t</sup> the pertinents & w<sup>t</sup> priviledge of pasturage in his Comone mure, The w<sup>ch</sup> in the thride or ferd generation fell back againe, through the mariage of Jonet Mure, heretrix y<sup>r</sup>of, to S<sup>r</sup> Adaime Mure, Grandchild to S<sup>r</sup> Gilchrist, & father in law to king Robert second, of the Stewarts, whereof fury<sup>r</sup> in the [its] owne place.

There is lykewise a Chart<sup>r</sup> extant Granted by him [Sir Gilchrist] to his daughter Anicia of the lands of Cuthsach, Gulmeth, Blaracharsan, w<sup>t</sup> the woods y<sup>r</sup>of purchast from Molid, Togoy<sup>r</sup> w<sup>t</sup> Garnegep and Calder, rowmes\* now not knowne by these names. The pasturage y<sup>r</sup>in specified being bounded vpon the north side from drwmbwy ditch by swinstie burne maks evident That the lands of Pokellie have been at y<sup>t</sup> time in the hands of the disposer & a

\* Rowmes or Rooms, portions of land.—*Sir W. Scott.*

proper part of the mure\* of Rowallane then wndivided y<sup>r</sup>fra, w<sup>ch</sup> was given out neer to y<sup>t</sup> time, to Ronald Mure in propertie & heretage as sd. is: Stephanus flandreus, Hugo de Craufurd, Christopherus de Ar-drossane, Robertus Logane, Reginaldus filius Edwardi, Milites, as also Adam de hornesh, [Ormsheugh?] Guilielmus de Lam-bristoune, davide Mure, Robertus filius Rogeri, filius Edwardi, Godrith filius Ronaldi Mure are the witnesses mentioned y<sup>r</sup>in. The qlk Charter being a long time after confirmed by Robert Senescall of Scot-land earle of Stratherne is witnessed in the Confirmation by Guilielmus de Cunyng-hame, Hugo de Eglingtonone, Joanes de lind-say, Adam de ffullertone Milites, Robertus Boyd, Jacobus Boyd, Adam Wallace, Jo-anes filius Petri, Ac Joanes Cady, tunc temporis Clericus noster.

Ritchard a Boyle del Culliburne, having obtained fra S<sup>r</sup> walter Cumine ane an. rent

\* Mure, common pasture.

of fiftie schilling out of the lands of mals-  
land (whose memorie is onlie preserved in  
yt dead, & in the gift of a small tenemet of  
the lands of Gainbeich) is supposed (& not  
vnprobably) to have obtained in mariage  
the forsd. Anicia,\* and w<sup>t</sup> her the lands  
forsds. disponed to her by S<sup>r</sup> Gilchrist, be-  
ing certainlie the lands of Polruskane, as is  
evident by the bounding marches designed  
in the Charter, w<sup>ch</sup> lands wer bruiked by  
the successo<sup>rs</sup> of the sd. Ritchard, for pay<sup>t</sup>  
of ane pound of Comine seed in name of  
blensch ferme yearlie from these times, till  
by God's good providence they are now  
brought in againe to the house by lawfull  
purchase. He gifted likewise the lands of

\* George Dumbar of Mochrum, married *Alicia*,  
daughter of Sir Gilchrist More of Rowallan, by Isa-  
bell his wife, daughter and heiress of Walter Cummin.  
—*Baronage*, p. 113. For which is quoted “ Writs of  
the family of Rowallan.”

Ritchard a Boyle del Culliburn, was ancestor of the  
ancient family of Boyle of Kelburne, ancestors of the  
present family of Glasgow.—*Peerage voce*, “ Boyle,  
Earl of Glasgow.”

Ardach (now Crawfurdland)\* to Johne Crawfurd & his aires, for service of waird & Releife, & to Edward Arnott† the two finnicks for yearlie pay<sup>t</sup> of ane paire of Gloves at S. lawrence Chapell, and of ane paire of spures, at S. michaell's Chapell, Embleames of Reddie service. The Chappells forsd. wer Cituat at the Bankend, &

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\* In the account of the family of Craufurdland, these lands are stated to have been acquired in exchange for others, from the *Cumines*.—Some confusion may have arisen through the union of the families of Cumine and Mure, before alluded to.

† Ancestor of the ancient and respectable family of Arnot of Lochrig, now Lochridge. “ Andreus Arnot de watt'fenik fillius et heres apparen. eduardi Arnot de lochrig,” granted a charter of confirmation, “ dlco. genero meo Roberto mvr,” \* \* \* totas et Integras illas duas mcatas. antiqui extentus trar. mear. de vatt fenike. \* \* \* in baronia de Rouallane. Hiis testibus Ro<sup>to</sup> mvr de Rouallan, vilia mvr, Jo<sup>ne</sup> mvr, Joh<sup>e</sup> Smy<sup>t</sup>, Ro<sup>to</sup> boyll, Alex<sup>o</sup> curie, tho. vallas et villia broun apud Irvin septo. die mes. maij A<sup>o</sup> dom. mille<sup>mo</sup> IIII.<sup>mo</sup> nong<sup>mo</sup> septimo [1497.]—*Orig. Char. man. Ed.*

Matthew Arnot Stewart, of Lochridge, an officer in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, now inherits, through lineal descent, the estate of Lochrig.

Well.\* Last it is Recorded that he builded the Mures Ile at Kilmarnock,† and decored the same w<sup>t</sup> funerall Monuments, & Mortified, for mantainance of the Preist who did officiat at the altar y<sup>r</sup>in, To the Abacie of Kill wining, the lands of Skirnall-land, for w<sup>ch</sup> reasone the Nomination of the priest forsd. (a Custome w<sup>ch</sup> Constantlie continwed till the restoring of Religion) was proper to him and his successo<sup>rs</sup>.‡ It is to be observed that the travells & industrie of some of the persones forsd. vpon the subject in hand (meanes by w<sup>ch</sup> divers of the observationes above written wer kept vpon record) are worthie to be taken notice of, & favourablie intertained of all enteressed in this pedigree. But it is hie time

\* These are still the names of places near the house of Rowallan, but no vestige of the chapels now exist.

† For some notices of the Mures' aisle, or burial place of the family, see *App. note B.*

‡ The extract of the dotatio [donation] for vpholding the chapline & chapell forsd. is extant. [Original note on the margin at this place.]

now to Close this part of the discourse, nothing remaineing materiall but the Closing of the course of Sr Gilchrist, w<sup>ch</sup> was in peace, about the year 1280, neer the 80 year of his age, in the reigne of the first of the Edwards of Ingland, about the time q<sup>n</sup> the Title of Scotland was depending between the Baliole & the Bruce. He was buried w<sup>t</sup> his forfay<sup>rs</sup> in his owne buriell place in the Mures Isle at Kilmarnock,\* The tennor of whose life being lookt back vpon and considered, It will appeare that no part y<sup>r</sup>of wanted the Impression of so much worth as set not a lustre (deservedly) vpon all his

\* This gilchrist moir for ye reuaird of his valient serueis to king allexander at ye battell of ye lairgis anno 1263: obteinnit ye heretrix of rovvallane and beiran his armes ye bludy heid he biggit ye auld tour of rowallane put his armes yair an quhilk is zeit patent he gaue in tochir v<sup>t</sup> his dochtr anicia to boill of kelburne ye landis of pouruscane and also gaue to his seruandis and pairttakers in ye said battell ye landis of ardoch and finnik he biggit ye chapell of kilmarnok and haid the nameing of ye preist yairof he deceissit in the zeir of god. 1277 zeires.—*Gen. Tree of Rowallan, 1597.* [The crest of the family, ‘a Moor’s head,’ may have its prototype in ‘ye bludy heid.’]

actiones & did not comend him as a man able & active (at leest) for management of his owne affaires; whose profuse giveing away of swa many parcells of his proper lands, may seem to have been among the surest grounds (the times being considered) for establishing of his owne estate, being then not onlie overpowered by combination & faction, & put to the strugling with present disadvantages from yt ground: but the fortounes of the whole kingdome lyeing at the stake vpon the hazard of one blow, at the ensueing battell, The enemie according to Boetious relation leading ane Armie of desperat forraingers ffortie thowsand strong. He had Children Archibald, who succeeded, Elizabeth maried to Sr Godfray Ross, and Anicia to Ritchard a Boyle del Cullie burne.

Archibald Sone & air to Sr Gilchrist, a man who appeares to have managed his affaires w<sup>t</sup> much discretion & judgement, who wunless he had been both stout, warrie, & provident in the turbulent times q<sup>r</sup>in he

lived, He could hardlie have mantained q<sup>t</sup>  
his fay<sup>r</sup> had recovered. He maried a  
daughter of Sr Johne Montgomerie of  
Eastwood,\* had by her Children Williame  
who succeeded, Margrate maried to George  
Dunbar of Cumnock & Jonet maried to

In his time, the ry<sup>t</sup> of the  
Crowne of Scotland being decyded in favo<sup>rs</sup>  
of Jo<sup>n</sup> Baliole by king Edward (Cald to be  
arbiter in y<sup>t</sup> Contraversie) Conditionally of  
homage & fialtie to the Crowne of Ingland,  
w<sup>ch</sup> shortlie yrafter being denyed (being  
granted by the Baliole w<sup>t</sup>out consent of  
state) became one of the maine grounds  
vpon w<sup>ch</sup> did ensue such mortall dissention  
between the two nationes as cost to both,  
infinit blood travell & treasure, & lasted al-  
most 300 yeares yrafter, In w<sup>ch</sup> quarell  
Archibald forsd. w<sup>t</sup> divers of his freinds &  
Children, died in battell, neer Barwick, q<sup>r</sup>

\* The Montgomerys of Eaglesham, ancestors of the Lord Eglintoun, were also proprietors of the barony of Eastwood, and from which they appear sometimes to have been designed.

the flowre of the younthe of Scotland wer almost Cut of, The towne being taken by a stratagem & Johne Baliole that wnfortunat prince defate, & his Armie wholly routted about the year 1298.\*

Willame,† heir & successo<sup>r</sup> to Ard. maried a daughter of the house of Cragie then Lindsey, he begate vpon her Adame who succeeded. It hath been most comon-

\* At the siege and fall of Berwick, “ There were killed of the Scots, upwards of seven thousand, among whom were the flower of the nobility of Lothian and Fife.”—*Buch.* “ The English historians say, that the town was taken by assault, and the garrison and inhabitants butchered, without distinction of age or sex.”

—*Note to Buchanan, last edition.*

† In the genealogical tree of the family, dated 1597, this William is called *Robert*, and said to have been succeeded by his only daughter Marjory, who married Sir Adam Mure of Abercorn, by whom she had children, Sir Adam, who succeeded in Rowallan, and Elizabeth, married to the High Stewart. It is further stated, that Sir Adam of Abercorn, “ pairtit with hir [Marjory] and yair eftir mareit elizabeth dennestoune dochtrir to ye lord dennestoune and bigat tuo sonis, and yis marjory more uas marit to Johne schaue of haly & of ye quhilke is cum schaue of kcirs. [he Sir Adam] desccist in rovvallane, 1326.” Our author doubtless had authority for his correction.

lie receaved & is the positive Judgement of these whose collection serve in some sort for a directorie to ws in Cases, throw process of time become wncleare, That Robert Mure of CamCeskane & Androw Muire of Monyhagen, predecesso<sup>rs</sup> as is heretofor observed, to the houses of Caldwell\* & Achindraine,† wer at y<sup>t</sup> time Brethren of this familie, And of the Sones of

\* Crawfurd, derives the Mures of Caldwell from Gilchrist, who appears in 1363, a younger son of Sir Reginald More of Abercorne; and says that Sir Reginald, who was Lord Chamberlain of Scotland, *temp.* David II. obtained Abercorne by marriage of one of the co-heiresses of the Grahams of Eskdale. The connection, however, of the family of Abercorne, with the house of Rowallane, appears not to be very distinctly ascertained: neither does the present account seem more certainly to fix that point.

† Dec. 3. 1658. John Mure of Auchindraine, was served heir of Sir John Mure of Auchindraine, his father, in the 8 merk land of Minnihagan, &c. within Kyle Stewart. The 10 pund land of Auchindraine, &c. within the Earldome of Carrick; also in the lands of Cloncaird, Barneill, &c. all lying in the Bailyarie of Carrick.—*Inq. Spec.* lately published. See a singular narration regarding one of the lairds of Auchindraine, App. Note C.

Williame fay<sup>r</sup> to S<sup>r</sup> Adame whose daughter Elizabeth was (after) queen, and that they or y<sup>r</sup> successors, like sharpe & active men taking opportunitie of Court favours, throw the enterest they had in Elizabeth forsd. got y<sup>r</sup> fortoune first set on foot & peice & peice Improveing These & nixt succeeding times to y<sup>r</sup> best advantage, grew to Considerable families, able quicklie to stand vpry<sup>t</sup> among there neighbours, & doe for themselves, In midst of these most boystrous times, They Continwed to Carie to this day the simple bearing of y<sup>r</sup> Paternall Armes, w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>r</sup> due distinctiones, notwithstanding younger brethren of a familie w<sup>ch</sup> quicklie yr after gave a quartered Coat, the reasone is because they Could not reasonable Carie the Armes of a familie q<sup>r</sup>of they possess not the inheretance as sd. is,\* Nixt

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\* How far this observation would have been correct, had the bearings in question been of a purely territorial nature, might seem somewhat doubtful; but if only personal, and in right of descent, which would rather seem to be inferred, there could not, certainly,

because quartering being Judged Arbitrarie by the Heraulds, the simple Paternall bearing in such Cases passes w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>m</sup> for most Comendable. Williame forsd. had daughters, one maried to the laird of Blaire,\* & a second to Jo<sup>n</sup> Schaw of Hally predecesso<sup>r</sup> to the house of Keirs.

Honorable mentione is made of this Williame, In ane Indento<sup>r</sup> of Truce w<sup>t</sup> Ingland in the non age of king David (as would appeare q<sup>r</sup>in he is designed S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup>, the entrusted persones being Willielmus de Keeth, Jacobus de Lindsey, Willielmus Muire, Milites, at the w<sup>ch</sup> endento<sup>r</sup>, according to the relation of one, In whose hands it is

exist any thing to incapacitate any of the descendants of the marriage of Sir Gilchrist, with the heiress of Rowallane, from assuming, with suitable distinctions, the parental achievements of their ancestors. What is stated regarding the non-usage of quartered coats at that early period merits greater consideration.

\* Blair of Blair, Ayrshire. This Lady seems not to have been known to any of the genealogists who have published accounts of that family.

extant,\* (a gentleman for his knowledge & insight in the Antiquities of his Countrie, Joynd to his oyr excellent abilities of learning worthielie to be honored) at w<sup>ch</sup> (I say) The severall seales of the personnes entrusted ar to be seen, q<sup>r</sup>in the sheildes, being hung by the sinister angle, w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>r</sup> proper Caps,† Creists, & supporters (vsuall then to ancient barrones for the most part knights, as reputed of the nobilitie of the land No titles of honor being then knowne in Scotland wnder the degree of earles but barrones & knyts,) doeth show some difference in the Herauldrie of these times & of the present, In w<sup>ch</sup> for the most pt is nothing (now) but Ignorance & confusion. But this

\* On the margin of the MS. here, appears the following Note—" I have seen the duble [of the Indenture] amongst Mr. T. Crauford's papers. [signed] *H Brown* [to which is added] I had a sight of it from his sone Alex<sup>r</sup>." Mr. Thomas Crawfurd was Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, and Author of the notes on Buchanan's History, &c. &c.

† Helmets.

being vpon the by. Sr W<sup>m</sup> above mentioned departed this life in peace, neer the time q<sup>n</sup> king David, after his returne from ffrance, was taken prisoner by the Inglish at durhame about the year 1348.\*

In his time (in his younger yeares) was

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\* The battle of Durham, where David was taken prisoner, was fought, according to the most received accounts, October 17th, 1346. He obtained his liberation October 3d, 1357.

*Reynold*, son and heir of Sir William More, was one of the hostages left in England at David's redemption.—*Officers of State*, I. 290. This is certainly the same Sir William, mentioned in the diplomatic mission, “in the non age of king David,” alluded to by our author, but whether of Rowallan, seems still doubtful; if so, he must have lived long after 1348. There is a Willielmus More Miles, mentioned as living in 1363.—*M'Farlane's MS.* p. 206. No. 36. Ad. Lib. Supposing this Sir William More to have been of Rowallan, Reynold probably never returned from England, and thus the estate may have fallen to Sir Adam, a younger son. During the long protracted payment of the king's ransom, many of the hostages died in confinement.—“Lord Alexander, eldest son of the Earl of Sutherland, being one of the Hostages then remaining in England, for the security of King David's Ransom, died of the *Plague*, which then raged in that Kingdom.”—*Mart. Atchiev.* II. 153.

this Land brought to a verie lo ebb, being deserted by the nobilitie, till by the vallour of Williame Wallace it was set againe vpon the feet & after his death, established by Robert Bruce, who having outwrestled many sad Calamities, did (after) succesfully sway the scepter, & liveing David his successor, who being Crowdnd about the eight yeare of his age, & quicklie after sent to ffrance for his better saftie, & after his returne made king Edward's prisoner: Ro<sup>t</sup> Stuart after many Changes & sad misfortounes had the management of affaires in his absence, being the persone vpon q<sup>m</sup> the ry<sup>t</sup> of succession was established by king Robert Bruce.

S<sup>r</sup> Adame succeeded, who having been bred a long time in his fay<sup>res</sup> auld age wt the management and weight of all his affaires both private & more publick, in these rougher times, found the less difficultie, to applye himself by a more easie method to mantaine the lott & fortoune left by his predecesso<sup>rs</sup>, now in his owne hand, the

w<sup>ch</sup> haveing considerablie enlarged by addition y<sup>r</sup>to of the state of Pokellie, haveing maried in his younger yeares Jonet Mure heretrix y<sup>r</sup>of, the grand Child of Ronald More, provyded y<sup>r</sup>to by Sr Gilchrist after the battell of lairges, He proved a man both worthie and fortunat, & by the meane forsd. having made vp againe his estate enteir & bettered the Condition of his house, was also happie in his succession, his eldest Sone being lykwise Sr Adame, And Elizabeth, made Choyce of (for her excellent buetie & rare vertues) by king Robert to be queen of Scotland, being the onlie daughter of y<sup>t</sup> mariage extant vpon record.\*

\* In the last edition of the Peerage, Elizabeth More is stated to have been daughter of Joanna, or Janet Danielstoun. This appears to be erroneous. Joanna Danielstoun was wife of the *second* Sir Adam More of Rowallan, the brother of Elizabeth, whom she survived, and was living in 1415.—*Quod vide infra.* She could not, therefore, be mother of Elizabeth More, who was married to the High Stewart at least as early as the year 1347.

Notw<sup>t</sup>standing of q<sup>t</sup> is sd. some take occasion to questione the familie w<sup>ch</sup> afforded her, being to this day as wncertaine, because not particullarized by most of the late wryters of our historie, not observing the straine of these times, q<sup>r</sup>in neyr bishope Leslie, Johne Mare, nor George Buchanan (who wrote all but latlie) did designe at all any persone, beneth the quallitie of the peirs of the land, otherwise then by yr proper names w<sup>t</sup>out the adjection of yr titles of dignitie as they wer conferred, notwt-stands q<sup>r</sup>of It is Cleare to our owne Coun- triemen (strangers not being concerned in the knowledge yr<sup>r</sup>of) q<sup>t</sup> the families are & who the successors (if standing houses) to the persones so designed. But for Clearing of the present Case, as by the receaved acknowledgment of all the Royall lyne, since they sprung from her loynes, It may be held wnquestionable, having taken the Armes only proper to this familie, for putting out of doubt to posteritie her descent; The times q<sup>r</sup>in Robert forsd. & this Sr

Adame lived being Compared & found the same, by historie & authentick evident, w<sup>ch</sup> no oy<sup>r</sup> familie of the surname of Mure can alledge to, (in terminis) Being duelie Considered doeth make not a little for determining of this doubt. Nixt, the tittle of Consanguineus given by Robert 3d to S<sup>r</sup> Adame successor to S<sup>r</sup> Adame here mentioned in a Chartor dated at Irwing the second yeare of his reigne, vpon the Resignation of the sd. S<sup>r</sup> Adame of the Baronie of Rowallane,\* The w<sup>ch</sup> designation

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\* Robtus. dei gracia. Rex Scottoru. Omibus. pbis. homibus. tocius tre. sue clericis et laicis Salute. Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse et hac pnti. carta nra. confirmasse dilco. consangneo. nro. ade. More de Rowalane militi p. homagio et suicio. suo nobis impens. et impendend. omes. tras. de Rowalane. \* \* \* Apud Irrwyne undecimo die nouembr. anno Regni nri. Secundo [1391].—*Reg. Mag. Sigilli*, I. 201.—Where we also find,

Carta Pro Johne de Craufurde de Ardach.

Robertus dei gra. Rex Scottoru. Omibus. probis homibus. tocius tre. sue cleric. et lacis. Salute Sciat. q. p. certas euidencias in pncia. nri. plectas clare concessim. tras. de ardacht cu. ptinenc. iacent. in dominio de

being in divers other papers repeated by others of the Royall blood, Invested w<sup>t</sup> authoritie, To the severall successo<sup>rs</sup> of S<sup>r</sup> Adame forsd. till in process of time they wer further Removed, speaks this to have proeided from no other ground then of Reall Consanguinitie & agnation by blood.

And last, if print can Contribute any greater authoritie, The alliance forsd. is left vpon record by David Chambers of Ormond, A Cenator of the Colledge of Justice, In his abridgment of the lives of the Popes, Emperioures, Kings of ffrance, Scotland, & Ingland, printed & reprinted in ffrench at Paris, dedicate to Henrie the third, following for his Collectiones Concerning Scotland, Turgot and Elphinstoune, Jo<sup>n</sup> Swintone & Jo<sup>n</sup> Campbell, Church men, Togey<sup>r</sup> w<sup>t</sup> the Cronicles of the Ab-

Rowalane, in baronia de Conynghame infra vicecomitatu de are, teneri de dominis de Rowalane \* \* \* Apud dundonald. decimo. die Julij. Anno Regni nri. Secundo [1391].—*Ibid.*

bayes of Scoone, of St Colmes Insch & Colmskill as in his preface is evident. His words are, Ce Roy d Escosse Mourant laissa D'Elizabeth, fille D'Adame Mure Baron de Roalane, trois fils et deux filles &c.

The memorie hereof is also recorded in print in that Catalogue of Kings Collected by publict authoritie for a true directorie to the hand set on worke from drawing all the effigies of king Charles the first his Royall antcestors, the w<sup>ch</sup> wer erected in the open mercat place & set most obvious to the king's eye, among the rest of Solemnities performed at his entrie to Edr for receaving the Crowne.\*

\* At Charles' visit to Edinburgh in 1633, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, in their robes, attended by two hundred and sixty armed youths, dressed in doublets of white satin, and black velvet breeches, received the King. And through streets hung with carpets and tapestry, lined with the trained bands, and decorated with pompous, expensive, and absurd pageantry, they conducted him to the palace. King Charles' entry cost the city £3500.  
—*Arnot's Hist. of Edinburgh.*

The reasone why this Prince did stoop so low, Leslie doeth report, lib. 7. fol: 257. Proceeded from the harmonie & Corespondence kept between him & this lady in his younger yeares, q<sup>n</sup> persued & laid wait for by Edward Baliole, by q<sup>m</sup> his whole lands were gifted to David Cuming earle of Athole, Buch: fol. 302. In w<sup>ch</sup> harder times This young Galant (Judged neer brok in his fortunes) betaking himself Covertlie (now to Dumbartane, now to Dundonald Castells)\*

\* Dundonald Castle, the scene of King Robert's early attachment and nuptials with the fair Elizabeth, is situated in Kyle-Stewart, of which, from the remotest period, it appears to have been the chief mesusage, about six miles south-west of Rowallan, and approaching within about a mile of the Frith of Clyde. Its situation, on the summit of a beautiful round hill, in the close vicinity of Dundonald Church, is singularly noble and baronial. Although evidently of considerable antiquity, yet certainly another of still greatly more remote origin to the present castle of Dundonald, once occupied the same site.

An account of a very ancient species of round Fortlets, or *Duns*, to which probably should be referred the origin of Dundonald, appears in the "Transactions of the Scottish Antiquarian Society," I. 287.

for saiftie & shelter, whence by Clandestine Visits, endearing himself deaplie to his beloved Elizabeth, w<sup>t</sup> whose Rare endue-ments he became still more & more taken, & to follow Leslie's words, *quam Intimis sensibus Complexus est, or Georgi Buchananes, quam adhuc adolescens vehementer amarat et multam habuit in deliciis, obtaines at last (throw earnest solicitation) vpon his word of honor for performance of y<sup>r</sup> Conjugall Solemnities in time Convenient, Her consent to yeild herself, to be the Consort of his bed, & sharer of all his fortounes.*

Mr. Johne Lermouth Chapline to Allex<sup>r</sup>. Archbishope of St Androws hath left vpon record in a deduction of the descent of the

To the more remote building, may allude the following rude enigmatical rhyme, if it be not altogether a piece of rustic wit of recent times:—

“ There stands a castle in the west,  
They ca’ it Donald-Din,  
There’s no a nail in a’ its roof,  
Nor yet a wooden pin.”

house of Rowallane Collected by him At Comand of the sd. Archbishope, (whose interest in this familie is to be spoken to heirafter) That Robert great Stewart of Scotland having taken away the sd. Elizabeth drew to Sr Adame her father ane instrument That he should take her to his lawfull wyfe w<sup>ch</sup> myself have seen saith the Collector, as also ane Testemonie, written in latine by Roger Mcadame Preist of our Ladie Maries Chapell\* That the sd. Roger maried Ro<sup>t</sup> and Elizabeth forsd. But yr after

\* Seemingly, “Our Lady’s Kirk of Kyle,” at no great distance from Dundonald Castle, and, apparently, much favoured by the Stewart family, the hereditary great barons of the Bailliwick. “James IV. never passed through that part of the country, without making an offering at ‘Our Lady’s Kirk of Kyle,’ generally giving 14 sh. at a time, of which there are various instances on record.” “The patronage of this church, belonged to the family of Blair of Adamton,” in whose lands, in the parish of Monkton, it was situated. “There appears to have been connected with this establishment, a *Pardoner*, who, like other Pardoners, seems to have travelled the country, for the sale of his pardons. On the 8th December,

durring the great troubles in the raigne of King David Bruce to q<sup>m</sup> the earle of Rosse Continwed long a great enemie, at perswasion of some of [the] great ones of the time The Bishope of glasgow Williame Rae by name gave way that the sd. Mariage should be abrogate by transaction, W<sup>ch</sup> both the Cheife instrument, The lord Duglasse, The bishope, & in all likliehood the great Stuart himself Repented ever hereafter. The lord yester Snawdoune, Named Gif-

1511, the king, then being at Edinburgh, gave a gratuity of 3 sh. to 'Our Lady of Kyle's Pardoner.'"—*Caledonia*, III. 498.

"The building [of 'Our Lady's Kirk,'] was a square, and turrets placed upon each corner; the chapel placed in the middle. One of the turrets still remains, which some time ago was repaired."—*Statist. Account*, XII. 402.—The Blairs of Adamton were descended from a second son of Blair of that ilk, *tempore* David II. Ultimately, the estate devolved to Catherine, only daughter of David Blair of Adamton, who married her cousin Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Bart.; and sold Adamton, in 1783, to the present proprietor, Robert Reid of Adamton. John Blair, W. S. Edinburgh, now represents the ancient family of Adamton.—*Ayrshire Fam.* II. 80.

ford, got to wife the sd. Elizabeth, and the earle of Rosse's daughter was maried to the Great Stewart w<sup>ch</sup> lord Yester & Euphame Daughter to the earle of Ross departing neer to one time, The great Stewart being then King openlie acknowledged the first mariage & invited home againe Elizabeth Mure to his Lawfull bed whose Children shortlie yr after the Nobilitie Did sweare in parliament to mantaine in the right of succession to the Crowne, as the only law<sup>ll</sup> heirs yr of.

In these harder times shee bare to him Robert, named Johne\* fairneyear, after earle of Carick, who succeeded to the Crowne, Robert after earle of fyffe & maneteeth & governour, and Allex<sup>r</sup> after earle of Buchane Lord Badyenoch, and daughters The eldest maried to Johne Dumbar

\* John, Earl of Carrick, son of Robert II. on succeeding to the crown, assumed the name of Robert, which was as popular in consequence of the Bruce, as John was disliked on account of Baliol.

brother to the earle of March, after earle of Murray, and the second to Johne the Whyt lyon, progenitor of the house of Glames now earle of Kingorne.\*

The originall progress of this familiet is described and drawne in forme of a Trie, in tailyeduce by bishope Leslie, lib. 7. fol: 259.

It is observable vpon the by, that these thrie Kings who Imediatlie succeeded one another, To witt King David Bruce, This Robert, and Robert the thirde did honor

\* Kinghorn was afterwards altered to “Strathmore,” the present title of the family.

Mr. Archibald Lyon, an early promoter of the trade of the now flourishing city of Glasgow, where he settled in the early part of the sixteenth century, is stated by M'Ure, *Hist. of Glas.* p. 115, to have been a son of the Lord Glammis, afterwards Earl of Strathmore; and whose descendants were afterwards connected with many respectable families in and about that city—as the Campbells of Blythswood, Bells of Antermony, &c. &c. This branch of the Lyon family appears to be omitted in the Peerages.

† i. e. The royal family of Stewart, descending from Robert II. and Elizabeth More.

w<sup>t</sup> yr mariage bed The daughters of yr  
owne subjects and those onlie of the degree  
of kny<sup>ts</sup>, David having maried after the  
death of Joanna, Sister to Edward the third  
of Ingland, Margaret daughter to Johne  
Loggie knyt, by neyr of w<sup>ch</sup> he had Isue,  
So Leslie, lib. 7. fol: 247. Robert Stuart  
having maried Elizabeth Mure as sd. is, &  
Robert the 3d. Annabell drummond daugh-  
ter to                   drummond of Stobhall knyt.  
Whence it appears yt the mariage of king  
Robert the second wnto Elizabeth Mure  
wants neyr president nor example.\* But

\* The circumstances of the marriages of King Robert II. arising partly from the unsettled state of the times in which they occurred, were unfortunately but too susceptible of being variously represented; and their subsequent political importance gave ample scope for artful criticism. The unfavourable side of the question, from which we may suppose our author conceived he had no alternative, was first, perhaps carelessly, published by Bower, the continuator of Fordun, from whom even he might have had more correct information. He was followed by the credulous Boethius, who published in 1526; and by Bp. Leslie, in 1578, who adopted the statement of their predecessor. But,

to returne to Sr Adame the husband of  
Jonet Mure, heretrix of Pokellie, the mar-

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it was from the elegant and powerful pen of Buchanan, that these mistakes first obtained the authority of accredited history.

No part of Buchanan's History has been less equivocally criticised than his account of these marriages. Whether he had it in his power, as has been alleged, to correct the errors of his immediate predecessors, from original sources, may seem very doubtful. The previous sad calamities which had overtaken the archives of the Church, would appear to discountenance the opinion; and the lapse of time which ensued, before any authentic document could be discovered, clearly to evince the truth, is favourable to the contrary conclusion.

Mr. Lewis Innes, Principal of the Scots College at Paris, first completely proved the fallacy of Buchanan's account of King Robert's marriages, by publishing in 1694, a charter granted by him in 1364, which charter showed, that Elizabeth More was the first wife of Robert, and made reference to a dispensation granted by the Pope for the marriage.

That dispensation was long sought for in vain, but was at length discovered in 1789, at which time, a dispensation for the marriage with Euphemia Ross was also found.

These discoveries have decided the question. The dispensation for the marriage with Elizabeth More is dated in December, in the sixth year of the Pontifi-

iage is Cleared by a precept direct by the king, then raigning, to the Schereffe of Aire, for infefting of Adame Mure her sone, Reserving the franktoinment to dame Jonet Mure wife to wmq<sup>ll</sup> Adame Mure kny<sup>t</sup>, Her procuratorie of Resignation (of the barronie of Pokellie) lykwise designeing her the wife to whillome S<sup>r</sup> Adame Mure kny<sup>t</sup>, q<sup>r</sup>in is lykwise observable the style of wrytting at these times, the persones spoken of being designd by yr owne proper names allanerlie w<sup>t</sup>out further adition. He lived in the raigne of King David Bruce & in the vsurpation of Edward Baliole, about the yeare 1332.

S<sup>r</sup> Adame Sone & successo<sup>r</sup> to S<sup>r</sup> Adame,

cate of Clement VI. He was elected Pope in 1342; this dispensation must therefore have been granted in December 1347.

The dispensation for the marriage with Euphemia Ross, is dated in the third year of the Pontificate of Innocent VI. He was elected Pope in 1352; this dispensation must therefore have been given in 1355.— See *A. Stuart's Gen. History of the Stewarts.*

a man whose cariage was not to the disparagment of his place, who if he failed not in the excess, liv'd nothing beneth the way Conceav'd by him most for mantineing the credite of his house. He maried dame Joanne of dannestone daughter to the lord of that familie\* And caried away as appears w<sup>t</sup> emptie surmisses & hopes founded on Court favor<sup>s</sup> (not well enoughe acquent w<sup>t</sup> the rocks in the way) made wnawares a new rent in his estate & provyded his second Sone Allexander, To the barronie of Pokellie together w<sup>t</sup> the lands of Limflare & Lowdowne hill q<sup>r</sup>in his lady was infect in liferent & wer given out by him, now the second time, to the great damnage & prejudice of his house and Posteritie And not

\* Danielstoun of that ilk. The possessions of this ancient and opulent family, whose chief messuage was the castle of Finlaystoun, Renfrewshire, devolved to Margaret and Elizabeth, daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Robert Danielstoun of that ilk, about the beginning of the 15th century.—*Crawf. Hist. of Renfrewshire.* The mistake in the Peerage, of this Lady being mother of Elizabeth More, has been already noticed.

w<sup>t</sup>out a deserved note of Improvidence & w<sup>n</sup>advertance to the good y<sup>r</sup>of. However at y<sup>t</sup> time the Court seemed to smill vpon him, his proper estate considerable, his freindship strong & of the greatest of these times. He gave a quartered Coat of the Armes of Mure & Cumine. The hoarsnes & assperitie of the Irish pronunciation of his tittle & lands is forgote, And Rigallane is now Rowallane Pothkellath is now Pokellie &c: And More is now Mure by the Court dialect.

He obtained vpon resignation a new Charto<sup>r</sup> wnder the great seale of his whole Lands holden of the Crowne from the last of the Roberts sone to Elizabeth Mure, To witt of the barronie of Rowallane, propertie & tenentrie, q<sup>r</sup>by the questioned tennor of the lands of Ardach, being a part of the barronie, was distinct and taken out of the way,\* As also of the barronie of Pokellie & Nimflare wnite, both of them w<sup>t</sup> very ample

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\* See Note, p. 47.

priviledges, the designation given him by the king being Consanguineus, Wittnessed be Rot earle of fyfe & maneteeth, Archibald earle of Duglass Lord Galloway & James Duglass lord of dalkeeth &c: There is also extant wnder the seale of Robert duke of Albany, earle of fyfe & maneteeth governour &c: Letteres purchast granted divers yeares yr after in favo<sup>rs</sup> of the fore mentioned dam Joanne of Danielstoune, y<sup>r</sup>in designed wife to whilome Our Cussine Adame Mure of Rowallane knight dispensing w<sup>t</sup> the recognition of the barronie of Pokellie & others her lands pertaineing to her be Terce Or oy<sup>r</sup>wise, dated at downe in Maneteeth Anno 1415, the tent year of his governale by w<sup>ch</sup> forsd<sup>s</sup>. [appears the alliance above mentioned.]\*

There is lykwise extant a precept direct by Ard: earle of duglass Lord Galloway & Annandale, to his baillyies w<sup>t</sup> his seale ap-

\* The addition here enclosed is interlined in the Manuscript, and apparently in a different hand.

pended for giving infektment To a noble man Allex<sup>r</sup> Mure (so designed) of the lands of Hareschaw & drumbowy, lying in the Barronie of Strachanan & scherefdomē of Lanrick dated 1417.\* This earle of duglass had maried margarat, daughter to king Robert the 3d, By w<sup>ch</sup> alliance Allex<sup>r</sup> forsd. haveing the hono<sup>r</sup> of enterest in the great duglass, who was more generous then to looke over the meanest of his freinds & relationes, adventured himself for him in all his noble wndertakings And did prove a precedent to Rankine a younger broy<sup>r</sup> (as is supposed) who faithfullie followed his footsteps q<sup>r</sup>in soever the honor of y<sup>t</sup> familie was ingadged. Rankine forsd. Commonlie Cald of Abercorne, Not y<sup>t</sup> he had these Lands in heretage for y<sup>t</sup> doeth ney<sup>r</sup> appeare

\* These lands are all situated in the District of Cuninghame, although thus comprehended in the barony of Strathaven, Lanarkshire, to which, however, they adjoin. This is no rare occurrence in the feudal disposition of property, of lands lying in different districts being erected into the same Barony, or Regality.

by historie nor evident that hath ever come to my hands, Notw<sup>t</sup>standing of the comone tradition yrangent, Being established yr as Bailliffe & a Cheife officer wnder his Lord, the earle of duglass, having charge of his men yr in all his noble atcheifements, being a man wittie & hardie, fit for pouseing a fortoune in these times, haveing plyed himself much to the hwmore of the duke of Albany & his sone duke Murdoch (likwise governour) having enterest in them also by blood, & wt q<sup>m</sup> his lord the great duglass was most intimate, Rose to no meane respect place & power, and is sd. to have attainted to large possessiones in Stirling schyre wtin Abercorne, the Carse Calder & other places adjacent, q<sup>r</sup> he also settled divers of his surename & freinds, Whose footsteps his Sone lykwise followed, And is recorded to have been ane active & stirring adversarie oposite to the Livingstone of Callender, one of his Lord's Capitall enemies. And the third of yt race not degenerating from the spirit of his fay<sup>rs</sup> having long held

out the castell of Abercorne against king James the second expecting the earle of duglass should have tryed the reasone\* of the sidge, being w<sup>t</sup> ane Armie in vew of the besidgers, (the blood of his elder broy<sup>r</sup> & his neerest Cussines late earles of duglass being freshlie shed, the first by the king's owne hand the other haild by such at the kings owne table to a scaffold who wer likewise present w<sup>t</sup> the king at the sidge, being the ground of this debate) Notw<sup>t</sup>standing, resolutione failling, he wes most Justlie deserted by his assotiaats & forces, q<sup>r</sup>wpon followed quicklie the storming of the Castell, w<sup>t</sup> a hot butcherie of all found y<sup>r</sup>in, w<sup>ch</sup> was instantlie dimolisht & y<sup>t</sup> ancient & hono<sup>ll</sup> house of duglass quyte overthrowne & forfaulted & its revenues annexed to the Crowne.<sup>†</sup>

\* Raising.

† The Earl of Douglas' purpose to raise the siege of Abercorn, is thus noticed by Godscroft:—" So left thus to himself, by the instigation of his partners, and namely of James Hamilton of Cadzow, he gathered

Heir likwise w<sup>t</sup> the death of this noble gentleman Captaine of the Castell was occasioned the totall rwine of his fortoune, living scarce a memorall to represent him his whole race being neerly extinct at yt time w<sup>t</sup> himself. Bishope Leslies Nara-

together his friends and followers, to raise the siege of Abercorn, which the king had beset, and who lay before it in person. And when he was come within five miles, or, as others say, within sight of the besiegers, they looked assuredly that he would, and that he had resolved to fight, because he put his army in order of battle; who being very ready and forward for their part, Cadzow also exhorting him that he would end these wars with a notable victory to his perpetual praise, or with an honourable death, as became his house, that he might vindicate himself from those miseries and contumelies: but he utterly refused to fight against his sovereign."

The irresolution of Douglas, however, at this crisis seems but dubiously accounted for. The subsequent desertion of the chiefs, who had leagued with him in rebellion, however fortunate for the cause of justice and the interests of the country, must for ever, abstractly considered, stain their honour and their names. The observation of the Earl, at James Hamilton of Cadzow's defection, that "If he was tyred, he might depart when he pleased," would have been worthy of him in a better cause.

tion of all the passages & persones acto<sup>r</sup>s,  
wer worthie the readeris paines for more  
full satisfaction.

The Mures of Skemore & Kittiemore  
both houses now perished & quyte out of  
memorie wer sd. to have been the onlie  
Remnants of that Race. Monsieur Dun-  
can Mure late Livetenent to the king of  
ffrance guard was of the Mures of Skemore,  
Sr James Mure governour of Hassile was of  
that other house, both of whose memories  
are worthie to be kept vpon record.

The house of Pokellie continwed being  
a distinct house at the name of Mure verie  
neer ane hundereth and syftie yearis as may  
be made out by extant papers, & divers  
Considerable families throughout the coun-  
trie matched w<sup>t</sup> the house forsd. & gave to  
y<sup>m</sup> y<sup>r</sup> daughters in mariage, q<sup>r</sup>by they had  
enterest in many & wer equall to y<sup>r</sup> neigh-  
bouris. Robert Conynghame of Cuning-  
hamheid\* having maried Margarath daugh-

\* The words "of Cunninghamheid," have been sub-

ter to W<sup>m</sup> last of the name of Mure of yt familie (q<sup>lk</sup> W<sup>m</sup> divers aged men have affirmed to myself was knowne to them by the face). Robert forsd. got not onlie a competent tochare good payed w<sup>t</sup> her by her fay<sup>r</sup>, having at yt time divers male children on life, bot also not many yearis after the mariage, fell to the whole inheretance, to witt of the barronie of Pokellie lands of Limflare & Lowdowne hill of drumbowy & hareschawes in Lanrick, gifted to Allex<sup>r</sup> second sone to S<sup>r</sup> Adame Mure of Rowallane as sd. is by the great duglass earle of Galloway, w<sup>ch</sup> happened throw the death of W<sup>m</sup> Mure of Pokellie & all his male Children, the Originall grant by S<sup>r</sup> Adame

sequently added, in a different hand, on the margin. This is, however, afterwards corroborated in the original, as will appear.

The last Sir William Cunningham of Cunninghamhead, Baronet, died in 1724. *sine prole*. In 1791, the late Colonel William Fullarton of Fullarton, was served heir of line, and representative of the family, being descended from Barbara, eldest sister of William Cuninghame, the first Baronet.

to his Sone Allex<sup>r</sup> mentioning no tailzie according to these times, w<sup>ch</sup> left it most ordinarlie vpon God to make heirs, whence it is that the house of Conynghamehead doo beare from these dayes the proper Armes of this familie, from w<sup>ch</sup> schee had originallie her descent, quartered w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>r</sup> owne the bearing of Cumine scheaves. however it cannot be held verie congruous with accurate heraldrie. This Sr Adame deceased 1399.\*

\* Adam More de Rowallan, is a witness to a charter by Robert II. " Fergusio de Foulertone de arane terras nostras de Orqwhonyne," &c. " apud arnele 26<sup>to</sup> die Novembris anno Regni nostri Secundo (1372)" —*Charter*, in the possession of Captain John Fullarton of Kilmichail, Arran, lineal representative of Fergus the grantee.—Portincross Castle, in Cuninghame, the principal messuage of the barony of Arnele, and doubtless the place where this charter received the royal signature, is still pretty entire, although of great antiquity. The situation, on a bare rock, projecting into the sea, above which it is but little elevated, opposite the lesser Cumbray, is singularly wild and picturesque. This fortalice has been rendered memorable by the frequency of the visits of the first Stewart Sovereign to it, as the many charters which received

Hetherto was this historie caried on & found amongst the papers, of the last S<sup>r</sup> Williame Mure of Rowallane who died in the yeare 1657, of q<sup>m</sup> heirafter. who likewise intended to have filled vp the originall and dissent of this familie as it was discribed & drawne by him in forme of a trie in tailze-duce if he had not been prevented by death.

The historie following was collected amongst the papers of Williame Mure of Rowallane his grandfather.

Archibald succeeded to S<sup>r</sup> Adame his fay<sup>r</sup>. He maried Euphame Kenedie daughter to the knight of dunnuir.\* He begat

his signature within its venerable walls do attest.—*Vide Reg. Mag. Sigilli, passim.*—Portincross, with its appropriate barony of Arnele, was conferred by the great Bruce, about the beginning of his reign, on Sir Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock, with whom and his descendants, the Boyds of Portincross, it remained till 1737, when it was alienated to the predecessor of the present proprietor, John Craufurd of Achinames.

\* In the *tree*, 1597, this Sir Adam is stated to have  
“ mareit Jane boyd dochtr to ye lord boyd and he

vpon her Robert. He died in battell against Ingland 1426.\*

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bigat upone hir on sonne he deceist in rouuane [Rowallan?] ye zeir of god 1396.”

\* In the family tree, repeatedly alluded to, this Archibald's death is thus noted: “The said archibauld muir. 2. of yat name deceisit in battell aganis ingland wth. king James ye secound And his lutennent ye              ye zeir of god 1426.”

This, which our account follows, is so obviously erroneous, as scarcely to require being pointed out—nothing in history of this nature, corresponds to the date 1426. James II. was born in 1430, and succeeded to the throne of his murdered father, Feb. 20th, 1437-8. The action alluded to, should possibly be referred to the battle of Sark, 1448, though the sovereign seems not to have been there present: and if so, we must place *Archibald*, who fell, *after* a Robert, probably his brother, and both sons of an Archibald. For, in a charter, Jan. 19th, 1430, by ‘George of Foulerton lord of Corsbie,’ of certain lands, appear the following witnesses: “George of Cambell lord of Lowdon and Sherriff of Are, John More lord of Caldwall, John of Chalmyr lord of Gathegarde, James of Cathcart lord of Mcarberton [Carbieston?], Robert More of Rowalland Sherriff Depute [of Ayrshire, doubtless,] wt oy<sup>r</sup> sundry.”—*Index of the writs of Fullarton, penes Colonel Fullarton de eodem.* Again, we find Robert Mure of Rowallan witness to a charter, 1497—See note, p. 33; and, as appears, he lived to 1504.

Robert succeeded to his father Archibald, who [Robert] frequented Court in the minoritie of king James the third. He was ane man black hared & of ane hudge large stature, Therefore commonlie called the Rud of Rowallane: \* The king in his

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*That* Robert, then, who was Sheriff in 1430, can hardly be supposed the same mentioned in the latter notice: if he was not, he probably left no succession, but might, as above alluded to, be succeeded by a brother, named Archibald, who may have thus fallen ‘in battell aganis england.’ Accordingly, the latter mentioned Robert may be presumed son of the second Archibald, and the youthful compeer mentioned in the narrative, we are led to suppose, of James III. who, when he succeeded to the crown in 1460, was scarcely seven years of age. The first Robert was probably a man of business, and of circumspect deportment; in the court of the youthful and indulged James, the latter may have acquired those habits of dissipation so picturesquely alluded to, in our author’s brief sketch of his character.

Archibald Mure of Rowallan married Isabel, 3d daughter of Sir John de Montgomery of Eglinton, who appears from 1405 to 1425.—*Ayr. Fam.* II. 310. This may allude to the *latter* Archibald.

\* The epithet “Rud of Rowallane,” which here occurs, seems now but little known. For the following

bearne head proponed to round w<sup>t</sup> him, & as he offered swa to doe dang out his eye w<sup>t</sup> the spang of ane Cocle-shell. He was a man reguarded not the well of his house, but in following Court, & being wnfit for it, waisted, sold & wodset all his proper lands of Rowallane, qlk may be ane example to all his posteritie. he maried Margerie Newtoune daughter to the laird of Michaell hill in the Merse. ane druncken woman & ane waistor man, q<sup>t</sup> made then

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explanation of it, as here applied, we are indebted to a gentleman well acquainted with the vernacular dialect of the district:—" When you mentioned that you were at a loss to make out the meaning of the designation of 'The Rud of Rowallan,' which occurs in the MS. Hist. of that house; I stated to you, that I thought I had heard the term 'Rud' applied to a man of great stature and strength. On talking with another person who is quite familiar with the language used in that part of the country to which your MS. refers, I found my interpretation confirmed. The phrase, 'A Rud of a man,' he stated, is applied to a man with 'a back as braid as a barn door,' and who, in addition to his bodily ability, has also the inclination for a fray."

this house to stand but the grace of God. She bured to him Johne who succeeded, Robert in the Well,\* James in Craig and Williame of Cocktries. And ane daughter maried to Boyle of Hietrie. He deceast 1504.

Johne succeeded to his fayr Robert and maried Elizabeth Stewart daughter to the first Lord Evandale,† whose mother was daughter to the earle of Crawfurd, called earle Beardie, she bured vnto him Johne who succeeded and Ard. called mickle Archi-

\* A descendant, apparently, of this Robert, was slain by the Boyds at Prestick Kirk, near Ayr.—See *Appendix, Note D, No. 6.*

† This “Johne muire mareit elizabethe steuard dochter to ye lorde euindaill and bigat on hir ii sones [and] iii dochtirs, hir mothir was dochtir to ye earle of craufurd. he deceist of the aige 34.”—*Tree, 1597.*

The first Lord Evandale appears to have died without issue. But his nephew, Andrew Stewart, who afterwards succeeded to the estate of Evandale, was also created a Peer by the same title. This Lord left several sons and daughters : although the marriage of this Lady, with the heir of Rowallan, does not appear in the accounts published.

bald, and daughters The Lady Mcfarlane,\*  
Lady Bawhiddler, The gud wife of Clark-  
land, Monckland, Mureschild & peacock-  
bank. He deceast befor Robert his fay<sup>r</sup>  
1501.†

Johne the Sone of Johne & oye to Robert  
succeidied. He maried Margrat Boyd daugh-  
ter to Archibald Boyd of Bonschaw brother  
to Thomas master of Boyd‡ who was fore-  
fault. He begat vpon her Mongo who suc-  
ceidied, Allex<sup>r</sup> Mure of Ormshugh, Patrick

\* John M'Farlane of that Ilk, and of Arrochar,  
married Jean, daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan,  
about the year 1426. The Lady of his successor,  
Duncan M'Farlane, whose Retour is dated 1441, is  
not named in the *Baronage*—may he not also have  
obtained his bride from Rowallan?

† He was dead in 1495.—See App. Note D, No. 1.

‡ Thomas, Master of Boyd, eldest son of Robert  
Lord Boyd, created Earl of Arran, about the year  
1467. He married the Lady Mary, eldest daughter  
to King James II.

Archibald Boyd of Bonshaw, brother to the Earl of  
Arran, had 3 daughters: 1. married, 1st, Hugh  
Muir of Polkelly, 2ndly, Archibald Craufurd of Crau-  
furdlan; 2. Elizabeth, married the Laird of Loch-  
leven; 3. Margaret, in her youth Mistress to King

& Adame. And daughteris the lady new-wark, secondly maried on the laird of Barr, thirdlie vpon the gudman of Baldoone, ane other maried vpon the laird of Barr younger, The youngest vpon the laird of Sorbie in Galloway.\*

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James IV. She afterwards “procured to herself the ward of the Laird of Rowallan, John Muir, and married him.”

“There had also been a long feud betwixt the Lairds of Craufurdland, and the Lairds of Rowallan, their superior of the lands of Ardoch [now Craufurdland], during which the ancient evidents of both these houses were destroyed; and we find, anno 1472 or 1476, for the last figure is obscure [there seems reason to suspect the accuracy of these dates altogether, —*See p. 70, Note; also App. Note D, No. 1.*] in a Justice Eyre holden by John, Lord Carlisle, (Chief Justice of Scotland, on the south side of the Forth) at the Burgh of Ayr, Robert Muir of Rowallan, and John Muir his son, and divers others their accomplices, indicted for breaking the King’s peace against Archibald Craufurd of Craufurdland. This feud, by means of this Dame Margaret Boyd, was at length extinguished.”—*Fam. of Craufurdland, Ayr. Fam. I. 189.*

\* This Laird’s marriage, and children, are more exactly given in the gen. tree, 1597, thus:—“Johne mure. 2. mareit boyd dochtr to ye gudman of boinschewe and bigat on hir iiiii sonis [and] iiiii dochtirs,

(S<sup>r</sup> George duglass of Pindreich, so designed by marieing the heretrix yr of, was

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hir mothir wes dochter to ye laird of pokellie." The names, and order, of the sons in both accounts agree: in the *tree* the daughters are thus stated:—

[1st.] "dochtir, lady Neuark, secondly mareit ye auld laird of bar, thirdly on ye gudman of baldone."

—The contract of this Lady's first marriage, with Maxwell of New-wark, is dated 1568.—*Writs of Rowallan.*

[2nd] "dochtir mareit to ye zoungh laird of bar of quhome ye said hous is discendit."

—This alludes to Lockhart of Bar an ancient and respectable family in Kyle. "In the beginning of the year 1556, Knox was conducted by Lockhart of Bar, and Campbell of Kineancleugh, to Kyle, the ancient receptacle of the Scottish *Lollards*, where there were a number of adherents to the reformed doctrine. He preached in the houses of Bar, Kineancleugh, Carnell, Ochiltree, and Gadgirth, and in the Town of Ayr."—Dr. M'Crie's *Life of John Knox*, I. 180.

"[3d.] dochtr mareit to ye laird of portincorss."

—There is some reason, however, for supposing her rather to have been daughter to the preceding Laird.

This Lady's name appears in a charter of the lands of Knockindail, Hellentoun, &c. "Robertus boyd de portincorss," \* \* "dilectis Roberto boyd filio meo & heredi apparenti et Isabelli mwr ejus sponse \* \* apud kilmawr. Sexto die mens. maii anno dm. milles-

broy<sup>r</sup> to Archibald earle of Angouse, who wanted heirs male of his owne bodie. Sr

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simo qu<sup>n</sup>quagesimo vicesimo [1520].”—*Orig. Char. with the seal of the granter yet entire, which we have seen.*

Archibald Boyd, apparently grandson of the above Robert Boyd, *yr.* and Isabell Mure, appears along with his kinsmen, the Mures of Rowallan, in a “Letter of sleance by Alex<sup>r</sup> Cowper.”—“ Be it kend till all men be thir pnt. Lres. Me Alexander Cowpair masone in killwyning nocht compellit coacted nor seducit be ony maner of waye but of my awin frie motiue and voluntarie will wyth consent and assent of honorable men Johnn fergushill of yat ilk, Johnn cowpair of brigend killwyning, thomas adameson, Blais tarbert in corshill, my cheife and capitall branchis bayth on my father syde and mother syde To haife remittit pardonit and frelie forgevin And be ye tennor heirof remittis pardonis and frelie forgevis Johnn mwre of rowallane, williame mwre his sone and air appeirand, Johnn mwre and mongow mwre his sonnes, also archibald Boyd of portincorss zoungar, and patrik glasfurde, yair complices kin freindis allya assistaris and parttakaris, ye crewall wonding hurting and bluding of me ye said alexander to ye great effusione of my bluyde done and committit be ye sadis personnes yair s<sup>r</sup>uandis and complicis vpone ye      day of februar ye zeir of god Jaj v<sup>e</sup> threscoir and ten zeris [1570].” Subscribed, “ At Irwin and killwyning,” 16th. and 17th. March, 1571. One of the witnesses at Irvine, is “ Johne fullertoun of Drehorne;” amongst those at

George had to his eldest Sone, David who succeeded to the earledome of Angouse & James his second sone earle of Mortoune, Regent. This James got the earldome of Mortoune By marieing the third daughter\* to the earle of Mortoune, to w<sup>ch</sup> earldome he was provyded by reasone of the mariage forsd. Her eldest Sister was maried before to the Lord Hammiltoun Governour & the second lykwise Maried to the Lord Maxwell. It is to be remembered the mother to all thrie sisters was [Jean] Stewart Countess of Mortoune naturall daughter to king James the fourth, by Margarath Boyd, of the familie of Boyd then forefaulted, who bare lykwise to the king Al-

the latter place, appears “ Williame kirkpatrick minister of killwyning.” Respecting the family of Portincross, *see p. 68, note*; also, *Ayr. Fam.* I. lately pub.

[4th.] The “ feird dochtr to ye said John mareit to ye laird of sorbie,” in Galloway.

John Mure of Rowallan and Margaret Boyd’s Sasine of the lands of Warnockland, the gift of James IV. is dated, Jan. 1498.—*Writs of Rowallan.*

\* Mary, second daughter.—*Off. of State*, I. 94.

lex<sup>r</sup> Bishope of St Androwes: W<sup>ch</sup> Margrat Boyd Johne Mure of Rowallane y<sup>r</sup>after maried as is aforsd. So that [Jean] Stewart Countess of Mortoune, was half Sister to Mongo Mure of Rowallane Sone to Johne Mure & dam Margrat Boyd, vpon w<sup>ch</sup> account he was so forward at Glasgow Mure w<sup>t</sup> the Lord Hammiltoune who had to wife his Nice or sister daughter, The house of Maxwell standing likwise in the same relation. And the earle of Mortoune & the laird of Rowallane at y<sup>t</sup> time in the relation of Cussine Germans, w<sup>ch</sup> neirnes of blood w<sup>t</sup> much tenderness of affection hath been in a very kindlie way acknowledged by all of them, q<sup>r</sup>of memorials are extant by letteres wnder there hands.) This Johne was ane very worthie man & died in flowdone feild w<sup>t</sup> king James the fourth & the foresd. Prelat the kings Sone, the yeare of our Lord 1513.

Mongo succeeded to his fay<sup>r</sup> Johne. He maried Isobell Campbell daughter to the Schereff of Aire whose mother was

Wallace of the house of Carnell.\* Shee bare wnto him Johne who succeeded, Archibald of Arioland & of Cotland,† Mr Patrick persone of ffarne, Hugh of Blacklaw & Skirnalland, and Robert. And daughters the lady Enterkine, lady Carnall, lady Mochrum, lady Baruchane, and lady Dreghorne.‡

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\* Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr. According to the Peerage, he married Isabel, daughter to Sir Hugh Wallace of *Craigie*, by whom he had one son and four daughters; the second of which, Isabel, married Mongo Mure of Rowallane.

Which, however, is probably more correctly stated by our author. Hugh (or Hutcheon by others) Wallace of Craigie, above alluded to, married to his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Alan, Lord Cathcart, by whom he had two sons: 1. John; 2. *Hugh*, ancestor of the family of Cairnhill (otherwise Carnell.) *Gen. of Craigie, Ayr. Fam.* II. 357.

† April 29th, 1604.—“Archibaldus Mure in Arenlane (vel Areulane)” was served “haeres Magistri Patricii Mure rectoris de Ferne, *fratris*,—in 40 solidatis terrarum vocatis Maynis de Enterkin, in baronia de Tarbolton et balliatu de Kylestewart:” &c. &c.—*Inq. Spec.*

‡ In a deed by Dame Margaret Boyd, in favour of John Mure of Rowallan, eldest son of Mungo Mure of Rowallan, the younger branches of that family are thus stated:—

He bigged the hall from the ground & compleated it in his owne time.\* He was a man of singulare valour and verie worthie of his hands, q<sup>r</sup>of he gave good prooфе in divers conflicts. He died in battell at the Black Satterday† In the yeare of our lord 1547.

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“ Be It Kend till all men. be yir pnt. lers. me Margaret Boyd Lady of Rowallan and lifrentar of ye landis vnderwrittin with full consent and assent of Issobell campbell relict of vñq<sup>le</sup> mungo mure of Rowallane, Archibald mure, maister patrik mure, hew mure, Johnne mure, [illegitimate?] robert mure, Issobell mure spous of hew wallace of carnell, Agnes mure spouse of Johnne dunbar of blantyir, Elizabeth mure spouse of Johne dunbar of mochrum, Margaret mure spouse of patrik flemyngh zoung lard of barrowchan, Jonet mure spous of maister Johne fullartoun of Dregarne, & marion mure, sonis & dochteris of ye said vñq<sup>le</sup> mungo, & als w<sup>t</sup> ye consent of ye spouss<sup>s</sup> forsaidis.” This deed, the rest of which is unnecessary to our present purpose, is dated in October, 1550.—*Original, among the Writs of Rowallan.*

\* “ This moungov muire raisit ye hall vpone four vouttis [vaults] and laiche trance and compleitit the samen in his avin tyme: he deceissit in battell fecht- and agains Ingland in pinkie feilde: 1547.”—*Fam. Tree, 1597.*

† The battle of Pinkie-cleuch, so disastrous to the

Johne succeeded to his father Mongow. He maried Marione Conynghame daughter to the Laird of Conynghamehead, whose moy<sup>r</sup> was daughter to Williame earle of Glencarne, Shee bare wnto him Williame who succeeded, Johne of Cassin Carie, & Mongow.\* And daughters The lady Adametoune,† the lady New-wark, second-

Scottish army, falling out on a *Saturday*, was long emphatically so called in Scotland.

“ The black satterday—At pinckye in ye zeir of god ane thousand fyve hundre<sup>t</sup>. fortie sevin.

Then the inglischmen beand myndfull of all the indignities yat ye scottis had done them, In speciall ye scorne in brecking of ye contract of mariage bound wp betuex ye scottis queene & the inglishe prince, and ye defate they gat Schoirtlie befoir, they gatherit a verie great army, northumberland beand yair capitaine, and sett vpoun ye scottis. the battell wes strickin neir mussleburgh at pinckie. manie scottis wer slaine and manye tane, and more lattin home w<sup>t</sup>out ransome : and ye scottis wer scairce trew to yemselves.”—*Hist. of Scotland, MS. in the hands of the Editor.*

\* See Remission &c. to Mongow Mure, anent the ‘ slaughter’ of Hew, 4th Earl of Eglintoune.—*App. Note D, No. 8.*

† Blair of Adamton, see p. 52, *note*. In the tree 1597, it is stated, that shē ‘ mareit secoundly on the

ly maried on the laird of Lochnaw schereff of Galloway,\* and the Ladie Collellane, secondlie maried on the gudman of dundonald. He tooke great delyte in Policie & planting; He builded the fore wark, back wark & woman house,† frome the ground. He lived gratiouislie & died in peace, the yeare of his aige 66, and in the yeare of our lord 1581.‡

gudman of [hulery?] and arit baith yr land.' And, from the same authority, we learn that this John left natural children, a son, and a daughter, ' mareit on ye laird of arslos [Assloss of Assloss.] and bigatt successiou.'

\* Maxwell of New-wark, Renfrewshire. From this family are derived the Maxwells of Dargavel, and others, in the same county.

Agnew of Lochnaw, long hereditary Sheriffs of Wigtonshire.

† The part of the building called the "woman house," was, perhaps, that which contained the old kitchen, and the rooms of the domestic servants; which part, with the old tower on the crag of Rowallan, forms the east side of the castle.

‡ " This Johne muire 3 of yat name delytit in policey of plainteing and bigging, he plaintit ye oirchzarde and gairdein, sett ye vppir banck and nethir bank ye birk zaird befoir ye zett, he bigit ye foir bark frome ye grounde ye bak uall and womanhous, he leuit graciouslie and deit in peice anno: 1591: of aige 66."—*Tree*, 1597.

Williame succeeded to his fay<sup>r</sup> Johne, whose place is yet emptie, but deserves to be enruled among his worthie progenetors.

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This date most probably is correct; for, Febr. 7th, 1583, he obtained ‘Precept of Clare Constat, be John Wairdlaw perpetuall preband of Ingerstoune,’ of ‘all & haill’ the ‘Lands & toune of Ingerstoune,’ &c. also the half of the ‘toune & Lands of Spittlehaugh’ &c. ‘all Lyand within the baronie of Lintoune Regality of Dalkeith and Sheref dome of Peebles.’

These lands were originally granted ‘be S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Aitoune called preband of Ingerstoune of the Colledge of St nicolas, The Bishop in Dalkeith within the diocie of St andrews, with consent of me Archibald Boyd Provest of the said Colledge Kirk, and preband Chapterly Conveened, and of ane noble Earle James Earle of Mortoune Lord Dalkeith, Patron of the said Colledge Kirk, To Mungo Muire of Rowallan [father of the above John].’ &c. ‘To be holden of the prebands of Ingerstoune and their Successors, in few ferme,—for certain feu duties, specified, ‘And [for] building and vpholding vpon the saids Lands, houss<sup>s</sup> and policie necess<sup>r</sup> and agreeable to the said ground. Dated the twenty day of december Jaj v<sup>c</sup> fourtie & fyve years, [1545,] under the Seall of the preband and Chapter of the said patron.’—‘*Inventar of the wryts &c. of the lands of Spittlehaugh*,’—*Rowallan papers*.

John Mure of Rowallan subscribed the “Band” in support of the Reformation, 1562; in which year, also, he sat in Parliament.—See also App. note E.

he maried Jonet Maxwell daughter to the laird of New-wark whose moy<sup>r</sup> was daughter to Conynghame laird of Craigens. She bure to him S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> who succeeded, Johne of Blacklaw, who was slaine at a Combat at beith,\* & Hugh of Skirnalland; and daugh-

\* Regarding this ‘Combat at Beith,’ [Ayrshire,] we have not been fortunate enough to obtain any further notice whatever. It may have arisen from the prevalent feuds, which then, and for a long time prior, so much distracted and disgraced the western shires.—See several documents illustrative of these commotions, *App. note D.*

This ill-fated gentleman married Helen Wallace, daughter of Sibilla Stewart—her father’s name not mentioned.—*Cont.* dated Kilmarnock, Aug. 21st, 1604. Prior to Dec. 6th, 1631, this lady again married William Wallace of Prestickshaws, which so far ascertains the time of Blacklaw’s death; for, at that date, she, with her husband, is a party in a contract of marriage betwixt Elizabeth Mure, evidently her daughter, and Edward Wallace, of ‘Sevealltoune.’ Another daughter, Jean Mure, married George Campbell, then younger of Auchmanoch:—“Contract of mariag betwix Arthur campbell of auchminot & george campbell his sonne, w<sup>m</sup> wallace of Prestickshaws & helene wallace his spous takand burdine for Jeane Mure,” &c. Dated at Kilmarnock, June 9th, 1632.—“*Inventer of Sibilla and Jonet Mure’s writes,*” (of Blacklaw)—

ters the lady Caldwell, the lady Langshaw, the lady Skeldone Campbell. This W<sup>m</sup> was of a meik & gentle spirit, & delyted much in the studie of phisick w<sup>ch</sup> he practised especiallie among the poore people w<sup>t</sup> very good successe. he was ane religious man & died gratiouuslie in the yeare of his age 69, the yeare of our lord 1616.

S<sup>r</sup> Williame succeeded his father S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup>. \* He maried Elizabeth Montgomerie daughter to the laird of Heisilhead, whose moyr was one of eleven daughters (all maried to considerable persones) to the Lord Sempill.†

obviously, also, daughters of the family—*dated 1639—Subscribed, ‘ Robert Wallace of [kinghous?];’ witnessed by ‘ S<sup>r</sup> W. Mure younger of Rowallane, Alexander Muire, his son, and Ja. Hay of Towerlands.’—From which document the above particulars are extracted.*

\* March 10th, 1620, was Retoured “ Dominus Gulielmus Mure de Rowallane, miles, haeres Willielmi Mure de Rowallane, *patris*:—in 5 mercatis terrarum de Grange,” &c. *Inq. Spec.*

† On a leaf at the end of the MS. is noted, in a different hand:—

“ The lo. Sempil’s elevin daughters—on of them, to

She bured to him Sr W<sup>m</sup> who succeeded, and  
Mr Hugh preacher at Burstone in North-  
folke in Ingland,\* & Marion lady Penkill.†  
He maried secondly                           Porterfeild  
[daughter] to the laird of dochall; she

---

witte the lady Hezellheid, being my Grandem—were  
married to

The lo. Rosse one; The lo. Cather one, commonly  
called [*Gillto?*] The laird of Blare on; The laird of  
Skellmwryl on; The laird of Hezelheid on; The laird  
of Valleyfeild on; The laird of Blare, Hammiltown, on;  
The laird of Brwmhill on, secondly married to the  
laird of Milltown; James Whitfoord on; Blarehall on.”

And beneath,

“ The Earle of Rothes’ sevin dawghters, on of them  
(to witte the 2d dawghter by his first lady) being lady  
Lwgtown and my Grandem on the motherside, were  
maried to—The eldest to the Earle of Lawthian; The  
2 to the laird of Lwgtown.

His daughters by his 2 lady—on was maried to the  
Earl of Mortoune; Another to the lo. Sinclare; A  
third to the lo. Harries; A fourth to the lo. Bacomy;  
A fifth to my lo. Lindsay.”

\* “ Hugo Muire filius D. de Rowallan,” was en-  
tered a student in the University of Glasgow, A. D.  
1618. *Matric. of Glas. Coll.* I have seen a letter of  
his from Burston, dated Sept. 1665.—*Ed.*

† Boyd of Pinkill, descended from the family of  
Kilmarnock, now represented by Spencer Boyd of  
Pinkill.

bure to him Allex<sup>r</sup> of little sessnock. He maried thirdly Sarah Brisbane of the house of Bishoptone, She bure unto him many children, thrie dochters only lived to be maried, Margarath lady Burruchan, dame Marie maried to the lord Blantyre, secondly to the laird of Bishoptone, and thirdly to the laird of Melgume in Anguse, and dame Jeane\* maried to S<sup>r</sup> Jo<sup>n</sup> Schaw of Grenock younger. This S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> was ane stronge man of bodie & delyted much in hounting and

\* The following particulars respecting this Lady and her descendants, are written on a blank leaf on the outside of the MS.—“ Dame Jeane Mure daughter to Sir William Mure of Rowallane, by Sarah Brisbane, his wife, daughter of Mathew Brisbane of Rosslyn, son to John Brisbane of Bishoptoun, and relict of Archibald Kelso of Kelsoeland, was married to Sir John Shaw of Greenock, the first Baronet of that familie, to whom she had issue, that came to age, Sir John Shaw the late Laird of Greenock, father to this present Sir John Shaw of Greenock, and severall daughters; the eldest Sarah was married to Robert Macdowall of Logan, the second was the first wife of Sir Robert Dickson of Inneresk Baronet, but her issue all died; the 3d daughter of Dame Jeane Muir was married to John Hamilton of Lady-Land, and the fourth, Helen, to Dolloway of Belliehill, Esqr. in Ireland. This Lady was grand-aunt to John Muir, Esqr.”

halking. He died in the yeare of his age 63, And of our lord 1639.

S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> succeeded his fay<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup>. he maried Anna Dundas\*, dochter to the laird of Newlistone, her moy<sup>r</sup> was Creigh-tone dochter to the laird of Lugtone; she bare wnto him S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> who succeeded, Cap-taine Allex<sup>r</sup> slaine in the warre against the Rebells in Irland, Major<sup>r</sup> Ro<sup>t</sup> maried to the ladie newhall† in fyfe, Johne, finnickhill, and Patrick.‡ of daughters she bure sex, one q<sup>r</sup>of lived & was maried to the laird of Ran-ferlie Knox.|| Secondly he maried Dame

\* In 1615, *Mar. Con. Writs of Rowallan.*

† Anne, 2nd daughter of Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood, by his third wife, married first to James Macmorran of Nehall.—*Baronage*, I. 55.

‡ Patrick Mure of Rowallen, was created a Knight Baronet of Nova Scotia, in 1662.—Now extinct. *Beatson's Political Index*, p. 199.

|| Knox, promiscuously designed of that ilk and Ranfurly, an ancient family in the shire of Renfrew. “This family failed in the person of Uchter Knox of Ranfurly, who left one daughter (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir William Mure of Rowallan) called Elizabeth, married to John Cuninghame of Caddel.”—*Hist. of Ren.* 2d ed. p. 139.

John Knox, the Scottish Reformer, was descended from the family of Ranfurly.

Jane Hamiltone lady duntreth who bуре  
wnto him two sonnes James and Hugh, and  
daughters Jeane & Marion. This S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup>  
was pious & learned, & had ane excellent  
vaine in poyesie; he delyted much in build-  
ing and planting, he builded the new wark  
in the north syde of the close, & the bat-  
lement of the back wall, & reformed the  
whole house exceedingly. He lived Reli-  
giouslie & died Christianlie in the yeare of  
[his] age 63, and the yeare of [our] lord  
1657.

END OF THE HISTORIE, &c.

## CONTINUATION.

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THE Account of the Family of Rowallan thus closing with the death of SIR WILLIAM, the author, it now seems requisite to add a continuation to the present period. This, with some pains, has been attempted—but, considering the interesting portion of time which now succeeds, and the part the family of Rowallan took in the affairs of that troubled period, the notices which we have been able to collect regarding them, are certainly more scanty than could have been wished.

Before proceeding with this part of the account, however, some additional notices of Sir William, last alluded to, seem properly to claim our attention.

In his early years he cultivated a taste for poetry, and among his juvenile pieces,

the following Latin verses, on the death of his grandfather occur.

Vir virtutis, homo antiquae fideique recumbit,  
Quales haud multos tempora nostra ferunt,  
Simplicitas cui cordi et priscae secula vitae,  
Sors sine dissidio, mens sine fraude fuit,  
Quae, quia degeneri hoc aevo sunt rara, perosus,  
Aevum hoc indignum dignius ille adiit.

His manuscript poetry is considerable. Among the larger pieces is a translation of some books of Virgil; a religious poem which he calls “The joy of Tears,” and another, “The challenge and reply.”

Several of his pieces have been published. In the “Muses Welcome,” a collection of poems and addresses made to King James, on his visiting Scotland in 1617, there is a poetical address to the King at Hamilton, written by Sir William Mure of Rowallan. In 1628, he published a poetical translation of the celebrated “Hecatombe Christiana,” of Boyd of Trochrig, together with a small original piece called “Domesday.” In

1629, he published, “The true Crucifixe for true Catholikes.”

For some years after 1629, he seems to have been employed on a version of the Psalms, which was much wanted in Scotland at that time. The old English version was not popular; and the one executed by King James, and Sir W. Alexander of Menstrie, was so disliked, that the Bishops would not press it upon the Church. King James’ version was not sanctioned by the Assembly, and some expressions in it gave offence to the people, *e.g.* the sun was called ‘*The Lord of light,*’ and the moon, ‘*The pale Lady of the night.*’

Though this version was rejected, still, many wished that the old one should be improved, or a better one substituted in its place. Several gentlemen attempted particular psalms; but a version of the whole was undertaken by Sir W. Mure of Rowallan, which he seems to have finished in 1639.

Principal Baillie, who attended the Westminster Assembly, as a Commissioner from

the Church of Scotland, in a letter, dated at London, January 1st, 1644, says, ‘I wish I had Rowallan’s Psalter here, for I like it better than any I have yet seen.’

It does not, however, appear that Sir William’s version was transmitted to the Assembly; Mr. Rous’s, which was recommended by the English Parliament, was finally adopted, and has ever since been used in Scotland; but the committee appointed to revise Mr. Rous’s version, were instructed to avail themselves of the help of Rowallan’s.\*

The attention of Sir William was not entirely devoted to literary pursuits, he took his share in the burden of the duties of civil life, being a member of the parliament held at Edinburgh, June 1643, and of the ‘committee of Warre,’ for the sheriffdom of Air in 1644.†

\* For specimens of Rowallan’s version, see *App. note F.*

† He was also with the Scotch army in England, in 1644, and was present in some engagements between the royal and parliamentary forces.—See *App. note G.*

As stated in the conclusion of the preceding account, Sir William Mure, our author and poet, was succeeded by his eldest son,

SIR WILLIAM MURE of Rowallan, in the end of the year 1657.

April 13, 1658, he was Served and Retoured, ‘heir of Sir William Mure of Rowallan, Knight barronet, his father—in the lands and barronie of Rowallane, extending to ane 100 mark land of old extent, within the bailliarie of Cunynghame, unite in the barronie of Rowallane: \* \* \* 5 merke land of Grang:—40 shilling land callit the Townend of Kilmarnock.’—*Inq. Spec.*

This Sir William was firmly attached to the Reformed doctrines, and was the intimate friend of the celebrated Mr. Guthrie, first minister of Fenwick. It is said that conventicles\* were held in the house of Rowallan during his time. As a proof that such

\* That conventicles were held near Rowallan, see *App. note H.*

meetings were held there, two kirk-stools are still shown in the garret, the most commodious apartment in the house, and which is called to this day the ‘auld kirk.’ Whether on this account or not, it is certain that he suffered much during the troubles of the Church of Scotland. He was imprisoned in 1665, in the castle of Stirling, together with the lairds of Cunninghamhead and Nether-pollock. When other gentlemen were liberated upon the bond of peace, in 1668, these three were still retained in confinement, but in the year following, upon the removal of Bishop Burnet, from Glasgow, they presented a petition for release to Lauderdale, the commissioner, which was granted.—*Wodrow*, vol. ii. p. 316.

In 1683, he again fell under the suspicion of the court, and was apprehended, together with his eldest son, in London. They were sent from London to Edinburgh, and committed prisoners to the tolbooth. In the same year his second son, John, was taken prisoner, and carried to Edinburgh. In a

short time, the health of the young laird of Rowallan required indulgence, and he was allowed to be removed from the prison to a private house. In April, 1684, they were both discharged, upon giving a bond of £2000, to appear when called.—*Fountainhall; Wodrow; Laws Memorialls.*

Sir William died in, or about 1686. He married (about 1640) Dame Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of James Hamilton of Aikenhead, Provost of the city of Glasgow.—*Gen. Tree of Rowal. penes Earl of Glasgow.* He had children: William, who succeeded; Jean, married to James Campbell, of Treesbank, in Dec. 1676; John, witness to the contract of the marriage of his sister.—*Robertson's Ayr. Fam.*

WILLIAM MURE of Rowallan, the last lineal representative of the family, succeeded his father in 1686, as appears from the following retour of his service, “March 2, 1686, Willielmus Muir de Rowallan, haeres Domini Willielmi Muir de Rowallan, patris.—*Inq. Gen. 6716.*

He was entered a student at the university of Glasgow, in 1660. His share in the afflictions of his father has been already noticed. This did not shake his attachment to the church for which he suffered. His name frequently occurs in the records of the parish of Kilmarnock. He is mentioned there, for the last time, in 1695, in a commission to defend a process of translation before the Synod.

He married about 1670, Dame Mary Scott, apparently heiress of Collarny, in Fife, by whom he had three children; Anna, born July 1671. Margaret, born July 1672. Jean, born April 1678.—*Register of Kilmarnock.*

He died in 1700, as appears from the following warrant:—

“ His Majesty’s High Commissioner, and the Estates of Parliament, in respect of the decease of William Mure of Rowallan \* \* Do grant order and warrant to the Sheriff principal, &c. to the effect they may choice an Commissioner to the said Parliament in

place of the said William Mure of Rowallan," &c.—*Acta Parl. Guliel.* Nov. 5, 1700. To William Mure of Rowallan succeeded,

DAME JEAN MURE of Rowallan, his only surviving daughter, and sole heiress. This lady married, first, William Fairlie, of Bruntsfield, afterwards designed of Fairlie, to whom she had issue, but of whom afterwards, as they did not succeed to the family inheritance. She married, secondly, David, first Earl of Glasgow, by which marriage she had three daughters: 1st. Lady Bettie, died in infancy; 2nd. Lady Jean, who, by special destination, succeeded to the family estates of Rowallan, &c. and of whom further immediately; 3rd. Lady Anne, died unmarried. Jean Mure, Countess of Glasgow, &c. &c. &c. died, Sept. 3, 1724, and was succeeded by her eldest daughter of the second marriage,

LADY JEAN BOYLE MURE of Rowallan. She married the Hon. Sir James Campbell, of Lawers, K. B. third and youngest son of James, second Earl of Loudoun. He went

into the army at an early age, and served on the Continent, under the Duke of Marlborough.\* He commanded the British horse at the battle of Fontenoy, 30th April, 1745, when he was mortally wounded, one of his legs being carried off by a cannon-ball. He expired soon afterwards, and was buried at Brussels. He had a daughter, Margaret; and a son who succeeded,

JAMES MURE CAMPBELL, born 11th Feb. 1726. He assumed the name of MURE on succeeding to the estate of Rowallan; he was elected Member of Parliament for the County of Ayr, in 1754—succeeded his

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\* At the battle of Malplaquet, while the victory was yet doubtful, Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, with a party of his men, rushed with great fury against the French, and cutting all before them, returned the same way back. This sally contributed not a little to turn the fortune of the day. It was, however, made a subject of censure; but Prince Eugene, the commander-in-chief, allowing that emergencies might exist which justified a transgression of rules, on the day after the battle, in the face of the whole army, thanked Colonel Campbell, for having exceeded his orders.

cousin John, fourth Earl of Loudoun, on the 27th April, 1782, and died on the 28th April, 1786, being then a Major-General in the army. He married in 1777, Flora, eldest daughter of John Macleod, of Rasay, and by her, who died in 1780, had an only child,

**FLORA MURE CAMPBELL**, born in August, 1780, Countess of Loudoun, Baroness Mauchline, &c. &c. who has succeeded to the ancient patrimonial inheritance of her ancestors, the Mures of Rowallan. Her Ladyship married 12th July, 1804, Francis, Earl of Moira, now Marquis of Hastings, by whom she has, 1. Lady Flora Elizabeth, born 11th Feb. 1806.—2. Francis George Augustus, born 13th Feb. 1807, died next day.—3. George Augustus Francis, Lord Hungerford, Mauchline and Rawdon, born in London, 4th Feb. 1808.—4. Lady Sophia Frederica Christina, born 1st Feb. 1809.—5. Lady Selina Constantia, born 15th April, 1810.—6. Adelaide Augusta Lavinia.

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*Issue of JEAN, daughter of the last SIR WILLIAM MURE of Rowallan, by her First Marriage.—See p. 99.*

JEAN, daughter and heiress of the last Sir William Mure of Rowallan, married, 1st. William Fairlie,\* of Bruntsfield, by

\* “ Fairly of Brunsfield, near Edinburgh, who were Burgesses of Edinburgh, give out that they are come of the Fairly’s of Braid, and wear a coat of arms as a cadet of that ancient family. William Fairly, of Brunsfield, having married a daughter of Sir William Mures, of Rowallan, this induced him to sell his estate in the east, and purchase the lands of Dregorne, in Kyle, within the Sherefdom of Air, which he got by a new charter cald fairly, and styled himself of that ilk, though he had no relation to the family of Fairly of that ilk.”—[in Largs, Cuninghame.]—*Craufurd's MS. Bar. Ad. Lib.*

Tradition still points out the spot where Fairlie was married to the heiress of Rowallan. The ceremony was performed by a curate, in the fields, about a quarter of a mile from the house of Rowallan, at a tree, still called the marriage tree, which stands on the top of a steep bank, above that part of the stream called “ Janet’s kirn.”

whom she had; 1. William, of whom afterwards.—2. John, Collector of Customs at Ayr, married Miss Bowman, daughter of John Bowman, Esq. Merchant in Glasgow, by whom he had an only child, Elizabeth, married in 1760, to George, fifth Lord Reay, by whom she had a son, who died young, and three daughters, 1. The Hon. Jean Mackay, died in 1773.—2. The Hon. Mariamne Mackay, married William Fullarton of Fullarton, Member of Parliament for the County of Ayr.—3. The Hon. Georgina Mackay.

**WILLIAM FAIRLIE**, of Fairlie, married Catharine, fourth daughter of John Brisbane, by whom he had, 1. Alexander.—2. Margaret.

**ALEXANDER FAIRLIE**, of Fairlie, the eldest, distinguished as a judicious and spirited agriculturist, died unmarried, at Fairlie House, in 1803, and was succeeded in the estate of Fairlie, by his sister,

**MARGARET**, who married in 1741, Sir William Cunningham, of Robertland, Bar-

onet, by whom she had four sons, and four daughters.

1. William, of whom hereafter.
2. Alexander, married Sarah, daughter of John Reid, by Anna Cuninghame, heiress of the ancient family of Auchinharvie, by whom he had two sons and two daughters,
  1. Anne, married in 1803, Anthony Dunlop, of Ellerslie, in the Isle of Man, youngest son of John Dunlop of Dunlop, by Frances Ann, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, Bart. by whom she has,
    1. Mary—2. Frances—3. William Wallace—4. Alexander Cunningham Fairlie—5. Franklin—6. Anne.
    2. William, an Officer in the military service of the Hon. The East India Company, married, 1. Miss Anne Stewart—2. Miss Armstrong, by whom he has two sons, William and Alexander, and a daughter, born in 1824.—3. John, also in the Company's service, died in Bengal, in 1816. 4. Jane, married in 1810, William Smith, second son of Archibald Smith, of Jordanhill; she died

in 1813, leaving two sons, Archibald, born 1811—Cunningham, born 1813.

3. John, who resided in America, where he married, and had a family—4. Charles, died unmarried. The daughters were, 1. Catherine, married John Macadam, of Craigengillian, by whom she had a son, Quintin Macadam, father of Quintin Macadam, now of Craigengillian—2. Anne, died in 1778—3. Margaret, died young—4. Fairlie, died unmarried, in 1804. Lady Cunningham Fairlie, survived her husband many years, and died at a very advanced age, in 1811, when she was succeeded in the estate of Fairlie by her eldest son.

SIR WILLIAM CUNINGHAM, Baronet, Captain in the Royal Navy, who married Anne, daughter of Robert Colquhoun, Esq. by whom he had, 1. William—2. Robert, died unmarried—3. John, formerly an Officer in the Scots Greys, married Janet, daughter of John Wallace, of Kelly—4. Charles, married in 1806, to Frances, daughter of Sir John Call, Bart. by whom

he has a family—5. Alexander Fairlie, died young. The daughters were, 1. Frances, died at Edinburgh, in 1815—2. Margaret, married John Cunningham, of Craigends, by whom she had William Cunningham, now of Craigends, Alexander, John, and Boyd Alexander. Anne Colquhoun, married George Cunningham Monteath, M. D. and five other daughters, Williamina, Margaret, Frances Maxwell, Lillias, Janet Lucretia. 3. Anne, married in 1795, to Sir William Bruce, of Stenhouse, Bart. by whom she has three sons, and two daughters. Michael Bruce, Esq. the eldest, married in 1823, Miss Moir, daughter and heiress of Alexander Moir, of Scotston, in the County of Aberdeen.

Sir William Cunningham, died at Fairlie House, on the 15th October 1811, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

SIR WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM FAIRLIE, now of Robertland and Fairlie, Bart. Member of Parliament for Leominster; married in 1818, Anne, only daughter of Robert Cooper, Esq. of Foxford, Suffolk.

## **A P P E N D I X.**



## A P P E N D I X.

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### NOTE A.—*Rowallan Castle.*

ROWALLAN CASTLE, from a remote period the residence of the barons of Rowallan, stands on the banks of the Carmel water, about three miles north of Kilmarnock, in the same parish. Closely environed by aged trees, many of which have attained to great size and beauty, in the hollow tract of the stream, this venerable mansion affords a very perfect specimen of an early feudal residence, progressively enlarged, and fashioned to the advancing course of civilization and manners.

The original fortlet, of which only the vaulted under apartment remains, occupied the sunmit of a small isolated crag, in the course of the rivulet, which, here dilating, obviously has formed a kind of lake around its base, of which many indubitable proofs still remain; thus giving to the castle-crag all the appearance of an islet-rock—from which circumstance, it may still be suggested, may have been derived its Gælic appellation, ‘Rowallan.’ Several rocks of similar appearance in the Frith of Clyde, particularly on

the shores of the Cumbray Isles, to this day retain the name of *Allans*; a conterminous projection of the surrounding bank, perhaps artificially lengthened to communicate with the castle, doubtless supplied the *Ru* or *Rudha*.—At a subsequent period, Crawfurd,—*MS. Bar.* states it to have been called the ‘Craig of Rowallan;’ and that some of the more ancient proprietors were, equivocally, therefrom designed ‘*de Crag*.’

With great probability, has this more ancient tower been assigned as the birth place of Elizabeth More, the first wife of Robert, the High Stewart, afterwards King Robert II. of Scotland; and the descendants of which marriage have been destined to fill first the Scottish, and afterwards the throne of Great Britain to the present time.

In the mutations of the Carmel, the bed of the stream around the rock has long been consolidated into a firm and verdant small link, circumfluently washed by the now restrained brook; thus giving space for the intermediate and more modern buildings which constitute the present fabric. These are united to, and partly embrace the rocky base of the fortalice, which they, on three sides, obscure from the view; together, they form a small quadrangle, enclosing an open area in the centre, from the pavement of which springs a sombre yew, an appropriate accompaniment of the deserted and mouldering walls around; and combine, or rather contrast, almost all the modifications of architecture which obtained from about the end of the fifteenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century.

The southern front, the principal and more ornate

mental part of the building, however, was erected about the year 1562, by John Mure, of Rowallan, and his Lady, Marion Cunningham, of the family of Cunninghamhead. This appears from the following inscription on a small tablet at the top of the wall:—  
 JON. MVR. M. CVGM. SPVSIS. 1562. On the right of which, is placed the family arms, having the three garbs for *Cumin* depicted on the field, two in chief, and one in base; whilst on the left side of the tablet is sculptured the paternal bearing of his Lady—a shake fork betwixt three garbs, also for Cumin, one in chief, and two in the flank points: the tinctures, it will readily occur, must have been varied in both instances to suit this arrangement. As stated in the account, the more usual manner of marshalling the achievements of the family of Rowallan, was by *quartering*. The crest, a *Moor's head*, which also appears sculptured near the same place, is probably allusive of somefeat performed during the Crusades against the Saracens—in the old *Fam. Tree*, it seems alluded to, in the ‘bludy heid.’\*

Various other fragments of emblematic sculpture, initials, and dates, appear in different parts; in an ornamental compartment over the principal door, at the top of a long flight of steps, is cut in stone the Royal Arms of Scotland, with the Supporters and Regal accompaniments, surmounting the family shield, emblazoned as above.

The place of Rowallan, with its old garden adjoining, &c. is fast falling into decay; it has for many years been uninhabited, except so far as it has been

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\* See p. 35, Note. Where, however, for ‘and beiran his armes ye bludy heid,’ read, ‘and bair in his airmes ye bludy heid.’

partially occupied by Mr. James Reid, a tenant and ground officer on the estate.

The only relics of ancient furniture now in the house, are a large oaken table of antique construction; together with several presses, or cabinets of similar workmanship, also an arm chair of the same material, dated 1612.

Like many other Scottish mansions of the olden time, several traditions and superstitions attach to Rowallan castle, and its former Lords; none of which, however, have we been able to trace to any historical incident, nor do they seem to possess either much curiosity or singularity.

#### NOTE B.—*Mure's Aisle.*

CONCERNING this ancient burial place of the family of Rowallan, the following notices have been collected from the records of the Session of Kilmarnock.

“ Sess. 2 August, 1649.—The whilk day, the minister and elders being conveinet in Session, and having concluded with advyce of the presbytery at the last visitation of the Kirk, for the better accommodation and furtherance of the people, both in seeing the minister and hearing the word, that the pillar and pen, divyding the yle called the Mure's yle, as being held and acknowledged from ancient tymes the proper buriall place of the house of Rowallan and Craufurdland,” &c. &c.

“ At Kilmarnock, the fyft day of Jully, one thousand six hundred and seventie six yeares, it is agreit and endit betwixt the parties following. To wit, Sir Wm. Mure of Rowalland, knyght, with consent of

Wm. Muir, younger thereof, his son, on the one part, and John Craufurd of Craufurdland, with consent of John Craufurd younger thereof, his son, on the other part, in this manner following: That the said John Craufurd of Craufurdland, shall alter his seat that is situat within the north yle of the old church of Kilmarnock, commonlie called the Muire's yle," &c. &c.

In 1695, the aisle was ordered by the Session to be repaired and seated; but the seats were to be raised when the family had occasion to bury there.

The school house at Kilmarnock having been burnt, the children were, for a short time, taught in this aisle; its bad air and dampness caused fever to prevail amongst them, and it was soon abandoned as a school-house.

Some of the sepulchral monuments, with which this aisle was "decored," may be seen in the garden of the house, once occupied by Captain Thomson, in the Foregate, Kilmarnock.

NOTE C.—*Mure of Auchindrane.*

" IN the year 1611, the Laird of Auchindrane was put to the torture, being accused of an horrid and private murder, where there were no witnesses, and which the Lord had witnessed from heaven singularly by his own hand, and proved the deed against him. The corps of the man being buried in Girvan church-yard, as a man cast away at sea, and cast out there; the Laird of Colzean, whose servant he had been, dreaming of him in his sleep, and that he had a particular mark on his body, came and took up the body, and found it to be the same person, and caused all that lived near by come and touch the corps, as is usual in

such cases. All round the place came but Auchindrane, and his son, whom nobody suspected, till a young child of his, Mary Muir, seeing the people gathered, came in among them, and when she came near the dead body, it sprang out in bleeding, upon which they were apprehended and put to the torture."—*Laws Memorials*, p. 252. where a variety of other incidents regarding this singular relation will be found.

## NOTE D.

THE following documents, carefully transcribed from the original papers, whilst they are immediately connected with the subject of the present publication, seem also to possess a still higher interest, as illustrative of the manners of the period to which they refer.

No. 1.—‘ *K. Letters in favoures of Robert Mure of Rowallane, and his sonne Johnne Ctra. Archibald Craufurd of Craufurdland.*’

‘ JAMES, be the grace of god king of Scottis Till our shref [Sheriff] of Are & his deputis greting, ffor sa mekle as it is humlie menit & complenit to ws be our louit shuitor Robert Mure of Rowallane apoun archibald craufurd of craufurdland. That quhar he has be fenist [feigned] informacioun of ane byle [Bill] of complaint purchest or [our] lres. [Letters] direct to zow our said shref & zo<sup>r</sup> deputis to distrenze him for a sowme of money optenit be the said archibald apone the said Robert & vmquhil Johnne Mure his sone, of the quhilk sowm the said Robert has payt his pte.

[part] yairof eftir ye tennor of the Decrett optenit  
 apone him be ye said archibald before ye lordis of or  
 counsale. Neueryeles, yat ze intend to distrenze the  
 said Robert for the haile sowine to his grete dampnage  
 & scaitht, & in contrar. Justice gif it sa be. Our  
 Will is herefore & we charge zow straitlie & coimmandis  
 yat ze gif or last lres. direct to zow, purchest be the  
 said archibald, wer to put or vtheris lres. direct to zow  
 apone ane act in the said mater of before to execu-  
 cioun that ze execut the samyn deulie as effiris. And  
 gif oure saidis last lres. wer purchest vtherwaise apone  
 ane byle of complaint, that ze lauchfully summond  
 warne & charge the said archibald purchessar of our  
 saidis lres. to compere before ws & or csal. [council]  
 at Edinburghe, or quhar it sall happine ws to be for the  
 tyme, the xii day of october nixt to cum in the houre  
 of caus wt continuacioun of days, bringing wt him or  
 saidis vtheris lres. last purchest be him in the said  
 mater to be sene and considerit gif yai be procedit of  
 justice or not. And gif thai Refer not to oure saidis  
 vtheris lres. direct to zow apoune the said act in the  
 said mater of befor. And foryair to ansuere to ws & at  
 the instance of the said Robert in the said mater in sa-  
 fer as law will wt intimacione to the said archibald  
 as efferis Deliuering thir oure lres. be zow deulie exe-  
 cut & indorsit as efferis again to the berare. Gevin  
 vndere or Signet At falkland the vii day of september  
 And of our Regnne the aucht zere [1495].

*Ex deliberacione dn ru. cosilij.*

[Execution on the back] 'Ye xix day of the monecht  
 of septembar ye zer of god M° cccc & I thomas  
 zong past at ye bedyng and command of Hew  
 Campbell of lowdoun & s'eff. of ayr to the principall

mancioun place of craufurdland and yar I summond personally archbald of craufurd of craufurdland eftir ye tenor of this sowmondis wytin wretyn befor thir wetnesses Jhone of leyn, alexand. schew and wyt ou'r diuers and to ye mar sykker I haff sett to my syngnet.'

[This transaction has evidently arisen out of the decision of the 'Justice Eyre,' mentioned in p. 75, note; and gives reason to suspect that affair to have occurred subsequently to 1476.]

No. 2.—‘*Lord boyd's offir for satisfying of Jhone mures slawchtir.*’

‘my lord boyd's offer to rowallane.

I offer to cwm befoir him & freyndis & confes that I haif offendit my lord god & him in ye slauter of Johne mwr & will desyir ye said lard for ye auld kyndnes y<sup>t</sup> wes betuix my hous & his to forzett & forgif ye same, & faryr I offer to amend to Johne m<sup>ris</sup>. [Mure's] wyfe & barnes be sycht of freyndis & to stand In hartle kyndnes w<sup>t</sup> ye said laird as my fayr stuid to his, in all tymes cuming hee standand In lyikmaner to me, provydand alwayis that ye said laird subscryf ane blanch & refar robert colwyngis [Colvin or Colvil]\* slauter, his sones hurting & all wy'is materis debatabill betuix ws to w<sup>t</sup> sick ressonable freyndis y<sup>t</sup> I sall w<sup>t</sup>.

boyd.’

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\* Alexander Boyd, father of the fourth Lord Boyd, married a daughter of Sir Robert Colvill of Ochiltree: hence probably the above connection.

No. 3.—‘*The lord boyds assurance.*’

‘BE IT KEND till all men be yir pnt. lres. [Letters] ME robert lord boyd for myself and takand ye burd-  
yng vpoun me for all personis of my surename cum of  
my awin hous my men tenentis and seruandis To haue  
assurit and be ye tennour heirof at command of my  
lord regentis grace and lordis af secreit counsall vpoun  
my lawtie and honour assuris Johnne mure af rowal-  
lane and all personis of his surename cum of his awin  
hous his men tenentis and seruandis To be vnhurt vn-  
harmit vnmolestit troublit or in any wayis persewit by  
ye law owther for auld feid or new vnto ye first day of  
august nixt to cum vnder ye pane of perjurie, defama-  
tion, and tinsall of perpetuall honour estimatioun and  
credit. In witnes heirof I haue subscriuit yis my  
assurance w<sup>t</sup> my hand, AT leyth ye tent day of maij The  
zeir of god jai v<sup>c</sup> thre scoir twelf zeris [1572].

boyd.’

[The signatures show these two documents to have been granted by the same individual.]

No. 4.—‘*Assurance at ye counsellis command.*’

‘Apud Hammiltoun tertio die niensis Julij  
anno dm. jai v<sup>c</sup> lxxij<sup>o</sup> [1572].

The qlk. day at desyir of my lord Regentis grace  
and lordis of the kingis maties previe counsale Robert  
lord boyd on the ane part and Johnne mure of Row-  
allane on the vther part prorogatis the assurance takin  
and standand betwix thame in the same forme & effect

as it is now qll. the first day of Januar nix to cum.  
Extracd

Alexander Harper.'

No. 5.—‘*Ane charge gewin be ye regent Erle of mar  
Commandyne ye lord boyd and me [John Mure of  
Rowallan] to compeir befoir ye secreit counesall.*’

‘JAMES be ye grace of god kinge of scottis      To  
o<sup>r</sup> our Louittis John. symo’toun

Messingers o<sup>r</sup> shreffis in that pt. [part] con-  
jounctlie & seuerallie speciallie constitute gretinge  
fforsamekill as actiowne of deidlie standinge betuix  
dyuers noblemen barrownis and vthers Inhabitantis of  
ye west pts. of o<sup>r</sup> realme To ye greit hurte & In-  
quietatiowne of ye countrie & hynderance of o<sup>r</sup> s<sup>r</sup>uice  
And amangis vthers betuix o<sup>r</sup> cusinge & trest coun-  
sello<sup>r</sup> Robert Lord boyde & Jhone Muir of Rowal-  
lane yair frendis & parttakers. Baith pteis. [parties]  
wer of befoir commandit to gif & tak assurance quhill  
ye grude. [ground] & occasiowne of ye contrauerseis  
my<sup>t</sup> be considerit & takin away be frendelie media-  
tiowne & labor. Quhilk at that tyme tuik na effect,  
In respect of y<sup>t</sup> former assurance betwix ye said  
pteis. allegit brokin & violat quhill ye same my<sup>t</sup> be  
layit. And we & o<sup>r</sup> ry<sup>t</sup> trest Cusinge Jhone erle of  
mar Lord erskinge regent to vs o<sup>r</sup> realme & liegis,  
villinge yat all occasiownis of contrawersie quhilk may  
Impeid o<sup>r</sup> s<sup>r</sup>uice be remouit, hes tho<sup>t</sup> gude that thir  
o<sup>r</sup> Lres. be direct in maner & to ye effect followinge  
Owr WILL Is heirfoir & we charge zow straitlie &  
comandis that Incontinente yir o<sup>r</sup> Lres. seene ze pas

& in or name & authoritie comande & charge or said Cusinge Robert Lorde boyde & Jhone Muir of Rowallane To compeir personallie befoir or said Cusinge & regente & Lordis of or secreit cownsall AT Leith or quhair it sall happen thame to be for ye tyme ye xiiij day of apryll nixt to cum To heir & see the brekinge & allegit violatiowne of ye said assurance

, & to vnderlye sik order & directiowne as or said Regent & cownsall sall gife yranten. And sikklyk yat ze commande & charge Constantyne walkinschawe hawer of ye wrytinge quhairin ye said allegit assurance (in his handis) is retenit To produce ye same befoir or said Regent & cownsall the saidis day & place for furtherance of ye saide tryall As yai will ansuer to vs vpone yair obedience & vnder ye pane of Rebelliowne & puttinge of yame to or horne With certificatiowne to yame & thay failze thay sall Incontinent yaireftir be denuncit or rebellis & put to or horne And all yair mouable guidis aschetit & Inbrot to or vis for yair contemptiowne. As ze will ansuer to vs yairvpone The quhilke to do we commit to zow coniunctlie & seuerallie or full power be yir or Lres. de lyueringe yame be zow dewlie execute & Indorsit agane to ye berar. Gewine vnder or signet & subscrywit be or said Cusinge & Regent AT striuilinge ye xx day of merche. & of or Regne ye fyfte zeir. 1571.

Jhone Regente.'

No. 6.—‘*Letters at Instance of Johne mure in well Ctra.*

*the Lord Boyd for wnderlying the Law.’*

‘JAMES be the grace of god king of Scottis To our louitis Robert brok messinger Oure sreffis in yt

pt. coniunctlie & seuerallie speciallie constitute greting  
 ffor sameikile as it Is humelie menit & complenit to  
 ws be o<sup>r</sup> louittis Jhonne mvre in the well eldest sone,  
 Robert mvre, Jonet mvre ye relict, wt ye remanent  
 bairnes kin & freindes of vmqlle. Jhonne mvre in the  
 well vpone Robert lord boyd, Thomas Maister boyd,  
 James boyd of kippis, alex<sup>r</sup> boyd baillie of kilmarnok,  
 James slos [Asloss] of yt ilk, Thomas Ros in bord-  
 land, Jhonne crawfurd in wellstoun. Qlkis. persounes  
 w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>r</sup> complicis w<sup>t</sup> conuocatioun of o<sup>r</sup> leagis to the  
 nwmbre of sextene persounis or y<sup>r</sup>by all boidin In  
 feir of weir w<sup>t</sup> Jackis speiris secreitis steilbonnetis  
 swordis lang culweringis duggis & pistolettis, express-  
 lie prohibeit to be borne worne vsit or schot, be o<sup>r</sup> actis  
 of pliament. [Parliament] and secreit counsell rextive.  
 [respective] vnder diuerss panes contenit in the same  
 & Incurrand y<sup>r</sup>by the saidis panes In the monet of  
 August the zeir of god Jaj v<sup>c</sup> lxix zeiris haifing con-  
 teanit ane deidlie feid Rancor & malice aganis the  
 said vmqlle. Jhonne, vmbeset ye hiegait & passage to  
 him at ye kirk of prestick lyand wtin o<sup>r</sup> steffdome of  
 air, quhair he was solitar his allane rydand fra the  
 toun of air to his awin duelling hous in the well in  
 maist sober and quyet maner for the tyme traisting  
 na evill harme Iniurie or persute of ony persounes to  
 haif bene done to him, bot to haif levit vnder godis  
 peace & o<sup>r</sup>is And y<sup>r</sup>, at the said kirk, set vpone him  
 & cruellie Invadit him for his slauchtir schot and de-  
 laschit y<sup>r</sup> pistolettis at him, q<sup>r</sup>w<sup>t</sup> yai schot him throuche  
 the body, and, being fallin of ye hors, w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>r</sup> suordis  
 maist cruellie & vnmercifulle slew him vpone set pur-  
 pois provisioun Invy & foirtho<sup>t</sup> felony, q<sup>r</sup>by the saidis  
 persounes & ilk ane of yame hes contravenit ye tenno<sup>r</sup>

of or saidis Actis of pliment. & secreit counsell rx<sup>tive</sup>  
 in beiring weiring vsing & schutting w<sup>t</sup> pistolettis And  
 als hes committit cruell slauchtir In hie and manifest  
 contempt of or authoritie & lawis & In evill example  
 to vy<sup>r</sup>is or leagis to commit the lyke cruell & odious  
 slauchtir In tyme cumming gif the committeris heirof  
 be sufferit to remane vnpunischit as is allagit. OURE  
 WILL is heirfoir & we charge zow straitlie & com-  
 mandis y<sup>t</sup> Incontinent yir or lres. sene ze pas And in  
 or name & auctie. [authority] tak sickir soutie.  
 [surety] of ye saidis persounes committeris of the  
 crwell slauchtir abouerittin in maner foirsaid That yai  
 sall compeir befoir oure Justice or his deputis and  
 vnderly or lawis for the samin in or tolbuith of ed<sup>r</sup>  
 [Edinburgh] the Tuentie day of Maij nix to cum In  
 the hour of caus vnder the panis contenit in or actis  
 of pliment. And yat ze charge the saidis persounes  
 personallie gif yai can be apprehendit, and failzeing,  
 y<sup>r</sup>of at y<sup>r</sup> duelling places & be oppin proclamatioun  
 at the mercat croce of or heid burt [burgh] of or  
 schyre q<sup>r</sup> yai duell To cum and find the said soutie.  
 to zow w<sup>t</sup>in sex dayis nixt efter yai be chargit be zow  
 y<sup>r</sup>to vnder the pane of Rebelliou & putting of yame  
 to or horne The qlk. sex dayis being bypast and ye  
 said soutie. not beand fundin to zow In maner foir-  
 said That ze Incotinent y<sup>r</sup>after denunce the disobeyeris  
 or rebellis & put yame to or horne and escheit &  
 Inbring all y<sup>r</sup> movabile guidis to or vse for y<sup>r</sup> con-  
 temptioun And caus regrat. [registrate] yir or lres.  
 w<sup>t</sup> zo<sup>r</sup> executiounes y<sup>r</sup>of in or shreff buikis q<sup>r</sup> yai  
 duell conforme to or actis of pliment. And gif yai  
 or ony of thame findis the said soutie. That ze sum-  
 mond ane assyse heирto not exceeding the numbir of

fourtie fywe personounes quahais names ye sall ressaue in  
Roll subscryuit be the compleenaris or ony of yame  
and nane vy<sup>r</sup>is, qlk. roll ze sall na wayis eik nor pair  
conforme to or act. of pliment. maid yr<sup>r</sup>anent Ilk  
persouune vnder the pane of fourtie pundis According to  
Justice As ze will ans<sup>r</sup> to ws y<sup>r</sup>vpone The qlk. to  
do we comitt to zow conjunctlie & seuerallie or full  
power Be thir or lres. delyuering yame be zow dew-  
lie execute & Indorsate agane to the berar. Gevin  
vnder or signet At ed<sup>r</sup> the twentie day of mche. And  
of or Regnne the xxij zeir 1588.

**Ex Delibera<sup>o</sup>nē Dno ru. cosilij.**

No. 7.—‘Letters anent the Slaughter of the E. of Eglintoun.’

' JAMES be the grace of god king of Scottis To or  
louittis Jhone wilsoun                    Messingeris

O<sup>r</sup> steffis in y<sup>t</sup> pt. Coniunctlie & seuerallie speciallie constitute greeting, fforsamekle as it is humlie menit & complenit to ws be o<sup>r</sup> traist cousingues Dame Helene Kennedy relict, Dame agnes drummond mother, o<sup>r</sup> ry<sup>t</sup> traist cousing Hew earle of eglintoun sone, w<sup>t</sup> ye remanent kin and freindis of vmql. o<sup>r</sup> richt traist cousing Hew erle of eglintoun That q<sup>r</sup> it is noto<sup>r</sup> to ws & ye lordis of o<sup>r</sup> secreit counsale, Hew, o<sup>r</sup> said vmql. ry<sup>t</sup> traist cousing wes vpoun ye day of

last bypast maist cruellie shamefullie & vnmercifullie Murtherit & slane be Johnne conyghm. [Conynghame] of rois brother to James erle of glen-carne, alex<sup>r</sup> conygham. brother to Conyghm. of polquharne, lytill Johnne conyghm. s<sup>r</sup>vand [servant] to ye said Johnne, dauid conyghame. of robertland,

andro arnot zoung<sup>r</sup> of lochrig, robert conyghame. sone  
 to Patrik conyghm. of kirkland, alex<sup>r</sup> conyghame of  
 aiket, williame conyghm. his brother, Patrik conyghm.  
 in bordland, Abrahm. conyghm. sone Naturall to vñ-  
 q<sup>u</sup><sup>u</sup> alex<sup>r</sup> conyghm. of cloneby<sup>t</sup> [Clonbeith], Johnne  
 ryburne of y<sup>t</sup> ilk, Johnne conyghm. alis. callit Johnne  
 of clonebey<sup>t</sup>, Patrik conyghame of Corsall [Cores-  
 hill], Mungo m<sup>r</sup> [Mure] sone to [the] laird of row-  
 allan, Dauid maxwell of kilmacolm, Johnne maxwell  
 his brother, patrik maxwell of dalquhorne, Allane  
 faullis in fulschawis, Johnne faullis yair, Johnne broun  
 in gaitsyd, Alex<sup>r</sup> speir in brome, Johnne wylie in  
 ruchesyd, robert craig in bordland, dauid fultoun  
 zoungar in robertland, robert dik in krokfurd, Johnne  
 henrie in lytill cuttisuray, robert henrie in robertland,  
 Johnne hart s<sup>r</sup>uito<sup>r</sup> to dauid conyghm. of robertland,  
 hew quhyt s<sup>r</sup>uito<sup>r</sup> to ye said Johnne conyghame of  
 clonebey<sup>t</sup>, & gilbert dunlope s<sup>r</sup>uito<sup>r</sup> to ye said patrik  
 conyghm. of bordland, & vy<sup>ris</sup> yair complices vpoun  
 set purpois prouisioun and foirthoy<sup>t</sup> fellony. Q<sup>r</sup> vpoun,  
 vy<sup>ris</sup> or lres. being rasit be ye saidis Complenaris and  
 ye saidis personnes chargeit y<sup>r</sup>with to find souertie to  
 haue compereit befoir or Justice and his deputis to  
 haue vnderlyne or lawis for ye Murther foirsaid, They  
 knawand yameselfes to be giltie y<sup>r</sup>of & takand ye  
 cryme vpoun yame, refusit to find ye said souerties  
 And wer y<sup>r</sup>foir ordurlie denuncit or rebellis & put to  
 or horne, quhairat yai, as fugitiue fra or lawis  
 maist contempnand, an remane vnrelaxit y<sup>r</sup>fra Bot  
 huntis frequentis resortis & repairis to & fra in all  
 pairtis of or s<sup>r</sup>efdomes of air dunbartoune & renfrow,  
 as yai wer or fre lieges to the hie and proud contempt  
 of ws or auctoritie & lawis. \* \* \* Gevin wnder

o<sup>r</sup> signet AT edinbur<sup>t</sup> ye xxvij day of Junij And of  
o<sup>r</sup> regne ye Nyntene zeir, 1586."

Want of room, obliges us to omit part of this document; which, however, differing not from the usual style of the *will* in these *Letters*, contains nothing further, generally interesting.—The following picturesque account of the fatal feudal incident to which it refers is given in Mr. Robertson's 'Account of Ayrshire Families,' I. 295.—from a MS. History of the familie of Eglintoun:—

" The good Earl, apprehending no danger from any quarter, set out on the 19th April, 1586, from his own house of Eglintoun, toward Stirling, where the court then remained, in a quite and peaceable manner, having none in his retinue but his own domestics, and called at the Langshaw [close by the village of Stewartoun], where he staid so long as to dine. How the wicked crew his murderers got notice of his being there, I cannot positively say. It is reported, but I cannot aver it for a truth,—that the lady Langshaw, Margaret Cunningham, who was a daughter of the house of Aiket, (others say it was a servant, who was a Cunningham,) went up to the battlement of the house, and hung over a white table-napkin, as a signal to the Cunninghams, most of whom lived within sight of the house of Langshaw, which was the sign agreed should be given when the Earl of Eglintoun was there. Upon that the Cunninghams assembled, to the number of thretie-four persons or thereby, in a warlike manner, as if they had been to attack or to defend themselves from an enemy; and concealed themselves in a low ground near the bridge of Annock, where they knew the Earl was to pass, secure as he apprehended

from any danger—when, alace! all of a sudden, the whole bloody gang set upon the Earl and his small company, some of whom they hewed to pieces, and John Cunningham of Clonbeith came up with a pistol, and shot the Earl dead on the place. The horror of the fact struck every body with amazement and consternation, and all the country ran to arms, either on the one side of the quarrel or the other, so that for some time there was a scene of bloodshed and murder in the west, that had never been known before."

Mungo Mure, above implicated, along with the Cunninghams, in the ‘slaughter of the Earl of Eglintoun,’ was the third son of John Mure of Rowallan, by his Lady, a daughter of Cunningham of Cunningham-head,—See p. 82; which connection, no doubt, led him to the side of that numerous Clan, in their rival contests with their neighbours, the Montgomeries.

He appears to have entered keenly into the feelings of the period in which he lived. In the family *tree*, 1597, he is thus alluded to, “Mongo Mure banneist.”

From the successor of Lord Eglintoun, he obtained the following remission:—

No. 8.—“*E. of Eglintoun’s remission to Mongow Mure.*”

“ We Hew Erle of Eglintoun W<sup>t</sup> consent of our hono<sup>ll</sup> freindis Gra<sup>tis</sup> ws be thir pnttis. [presents] To haue Remittit and forgivin All former offenssis And crymis Committit Agains ws Be mvngō mvre buryer germane To W<sup>m</sup> mvre now of rowallan And speciallie for airt and pairete of or vñq<sup>le</sup> fatheris slau<sup>tir</sup> And that becaus of his penitencie And wther gude turnis done Be his brother and himself Qrw<sup>t</sup> [Wherewith?] we ar

pleasit And thairfore we ar content to resaif the said mvngo in freinschip And grantis that as he hes ado he soll frequent q<sup>r</sup> w<sup>e</sup> ar And in all wther places w<sup>t</sup> or fauor In witnes qrof we haif sub<sup>uit</sup> thir pntis. w<sup>t</sup> our hand And will requeist our hono<sup>ll</sup> and loving freindis to do siclyk Wreittin be Dauid m<sup>c</sup>cullo' s<sup>r</sup>uito<sup>r</sup> [servant] to M<sup>r</sup> alex<sup>r</sup> cummyng aduocat At Edr: the first day of merche The zeir of god Jaj sex hundret and sevin zeiris [1607] Befoir thir witness<sup>s</sup> hew Lord of Lowdoun S<sup>r</sup> williame dowglas of Drumlangrig Kny<sup>t</sup> Robert mvre of cauldwell, & hew ralstoun of yt Ilk & thomas Nevin of monkredding or s<sup>r</sup>uito<sup>ris</sup> [subscribed] Eglintoun—Loudoun Witnes, Ro<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Wet-nes.”—*Orig. Deed, man. Ed.*

In a letter from D. Cunningham, of the family of Robertland, to S<sup>r</sup> William Moore younger of Rowallane, dated “London 6 ffebruarie 1633, stilo Anglie,” we find the following particulars of Mungo Mure’s death:—

“ \* \* \* your [Sir W<sup>m</sup> Mure’s] grand vncle Mongo Moore deceased in the moneth of Nouember last, who I tooke caer to see honorablie buried in westminster Church, \* \* \* it pleased god before his departure to give him a sencible, and no doubt a saueing sight of his sinnes, especiallie that great and crying sinne of innocent bloud, for w<sup>ch</sup> in particular he many times cryed for mercie and forgiuenes, and no doubt his penitent prayers were heard.”

The following ‘Memorandum,’ there is reason to suppose, was written by Sir Wm. Mure of Rowallan, who succeeded in 1581, and wrote the *Tree*, 1597, so often referred to in our preceding remarks.

Although partaking much of an *ex parte* nature, and

withal considerably tinged by family feeling, this document, as relating facts, in themselves curious, at no great distance from the time in which they occurred, may not be deemed without interest.

No. 9.—‘*The behaviour of the house of Kilmarnock Towardis the house of Rowallane, and of thair house Towardis them.*’

‘It is wnderstandit that Mungow Muir of Rowallane quhois mother wes Boyd, Joynit w<sup>t</sup> Robert Boyd Guidmane of Kilmarnock, In seeking revengement of the slauchter off James boyd, the Kingis Sisteris sone, quho sould have bene Lord Boyd, bot befoir he was fullie restoirit was Slaine be the Earle of Eglintoun. Nixt, My lord of Glencairne proponing ane Richt to the Barronrie of Kilmarnock, proclamit ane court to be holdin at the knokanlaw, quhair the said Rot boyd Guidmane of Kilmarnock, & Mongow muir of Rowallane, w<sup>t</sup> the assistance of thair freindis, keipit the said day & place of court, offrit Battel to the said Earle of Glencairne, and stayit him from his pretendit court hoilding. Thridlie, the foirsaid robert Boyd Guidmane of Kilmarnock, and the said mungow muir of Rowallane, entirit in the field of Glasgow, the said mungow being lairglie bettir accompanied then the foirsaid Robert, they behavit themselfe so valiantlie in that facth, that the Duik Hammiltone, quho reckonit both his lyfe & hono<sup>r</sup> to be preservit be thair handis, maid the said Robert boyd Guidmane of Kilmarnock Lord Boyd, lyk also as he Revardit the said mongow muir w<sup>t</sup> dyvers fair Giftis. The said Robert Boyd hichlie esteimit of the said mungow muir of

Rowallane, & gave him the first place of honour, al his dayis, acknawleging the alteratione of his estait to the worthines of the said mungowis handis: this is knawin zit to ould Living men. Ferdlie, Robert maister of Boyd slew Sir neil muntgummerie of Langschaw, [this is said to have been in 1547] & quhen he durst no<sup>t</sup> (for feir of pairty) resoirt opinly w<sup>t</sup>in the cuntry, he was freindlily resett be Jhone muir of Rowallane nicht or day as he pleisit to resoirt. The said Robert maister of boyd being espyit, be the laird of Langschawis sone that was slaine, to be in the bogsyd Besyd Iruing, quho was for the tyme Tutour of Eglin-toune, maid secreit diligens and conveinit his freindis & forcis for to have slaine the said maister of Boyd thair. At qlk tyme Jhone muir of Rowallane accompanied w<sup>t</sup> his freindis and servantis, come to the said maister of boyd quhair he was, and thair w<sup>t</sup>out reckoning his querrell wes willing to wenter his lyfe & all that was w<sup>t</sup> him, in the defence of the said maisteris lyfe, thair wes w<sup>t</sup> the laird of langschaw at that tyme the laird of Carnell, quho had mariet the said Jhone muir of Rowallane's Sister, & the laird of Sesnok, quho and the laird of rowallane was sister bairnes, they tuo refusit the persuit, because of the said Jhone muir of Rowallanes being w<sup>t</sup> the foirsaid maister of Boyd, quhom they war assurit wald not forsaik his defence. The said robert maister of boyde seimit nevir to forzett that kyndlie turne. Efter the field of Longsyd the said robert being Lord boyd fell in the disfavo<sup>r</sup> of the Regent Murray; how kyndly he was ressavit in the place of Rowallane be the said Jhone muir laird thair-off, it is weil knavin to dyvers w<sup>t</sup>in the perishenne zit living, both men and wemen. The said robert Lord

boyd being commandit be the authority to passe affe the country, q<sup>r</sup> both his sones, Thomas last Lord boyd,\* and Robert boyd of Benheath wer with him, the laird of Knokdolianē proponit to have disposessit him off the bailiarie of Grugar, bot be the diligens of Sanderis boyd chamberland to the said lord boyd, the freindis of the lord boyd war adverteisit of the said laird of Knokdolianē Intentione, and com to Grugar at the appointit day of the laird of Knockdolianē Court halding quhair Jhone muir of Rowallane not only conveinit his awin forcis, bot also purchest his nichtbouris of kilmauris & Cunninghamheid

and past to the zondmest [farthest] boundis of Grugar to resist the said laird of Knokdolianē, that he and his freindis suld not get leiff to sett their foot wpone no grund of Grugar to hauld thair court wnfocchtin wt. It is also weil knawin bē Liueing men that Hew Earle of Eglintounē quho died in Edinbruch com accompanied wt his freindis to the blackbyre and tuik andro Puickane guidman of blackbyre my lord boydis Tennant wpon allegance that he was a theiffe; the foirsaid Jhone muir of rowallane wt his awin folk & the rest of the perishenne met the foirsaid Earle of Eglintounē at Bines bürne, quho wes constraint to delyvир the said andro puikane, lyk as he did to Jhone crawford of Crāwfurdland, quho for eschewing of bloodshed delyvirit his band to the said earle

\* Thomas, Earl of Arran, eldest son of the first Lord Boyd, would seem here, mistakingly, alluded to. He died at Antwerp about the year 1472.—*Buch.* Robert Boyd, the Earl's Nephew, was restored to the dignity of 'Lord Boyd' in 1549.—*Officers of State*, p. 317.

of Eglintone for redelyvery of the said andro puikane wpone the said earlis lawfull requisitione. For all thir guid deidis done be the house of Rowallane to the house of boyd thair is gret liklienes of wnkynly & wngraitfull meiting, qlk nather god nor man will allow off. gif it be that any freind of the house of boyd doutis of this informatione, q<sup>t</sup> wes done by mungow muir neidis no prof, for it is certaine, and q<sup>t</sup> wes done be Jhone muir may be verified be living men. the procese of this present actione sall be extractt & laid up w<sup>t</sup> this informatione, to teiche & instruck our posterityis of the true kyndnes that was amongst our forbearis: & gif thair be ony alteratione thairfra to considerre in quhois wyt it is.'

The battle of ‘Glasgow field,’ mentioned in this article, seems to allude to a combat fought near that city, in the minority of Queen Mary, betwixt the Regent Hamilton, and his opponent the Earl of Lennox. The circumstances of this affair, after narrating a variety of previous transactions betwixt the parties, are thus stated in the ‘*Annals of Glasgow.*’—I. 9.

‘Lennox could no longer contend with his adversaries; with the assistance of the Earl of Glencairn, however, he determined to strike one desperate blow. Having mustered all their vassals and adherents, they intended to have marched to Clydesdale, and laid waste the property of the Hamiltons. This scheme coming timeously to the knowledge of the Regent, he determined to prevent the enterprise by taking possession of Glasgow. Glencairn, however, was before hand with him, for, on the approach of the Regent, he drew out his forces, amounting to about 800 men, composed of his vassals and the citizens of Glasgow,

to a place called the Butts, where the “ weapon shaw” was performed previous to the union, now the site of the [infantry] Barracks. With his small party he courageously attacked the Regent, beat the first rank back upon the second, and took the brass ordnance they had brought against him. In the heat of the battle, while victory was doubtful, Robert Boyd, of the Kilmarnock family, arrived with a small party of horse, and having valiantly thrust himself into the midst of the combat, decided the fate of the day.  
 \* \* in this engagement, there were about 300 slain on both sides.’

The particular time when this action fell out, however, is not given. If Mungo Muir of Rowallan was present with Boyd, as stated in the ‘Memorandum,’ it must have happened previous to the battle of Pinkie, Sept. 10th, 1547, where Rowallan was killed—See p. 81.

NOTE E.—*Letters to John Mure of Rowallan.*

The following letters to the Laird of Rowallan, were very obligingly communicated to the Editor by Thomas Thomson, Esq. Advocate, Edinburgh, from copies in his possession.

No. 1.—‘ *Queen’s letter aftir hir Eschape from Prison  
To our traist Friend the Lard of Rowallane.*’

‘ Traist Friend, We greit zou weil. We believe it is not unknawin to zou the greit Mercie and Kyndness that almythie God of his infinit gudness hes furth-

schevin toward us at this Tyme in the Deliverance of us fra the maist straitless Preson in quhilk we ware Captive of quhilk Mercy & Kyndness we cannot enough thank & therefore we will desire zou as ze will do us acceptable Service to be at us with all possible on Settirday the aught of this month be aught hours afternone or sooner gif ze may well accompanyt with zour honourable Friendis and Servantis bodin in feir of weir to do us Service as ze sall be appointit because we knaw zour Constance at all Tymes. We neid not mak longeir letters for the present bot will bit zou feir-weil—Off Hamilton the 6 of May 1568 and that ze with the folks bait on fute and horse be heir on yis next Sunday at the fordest

Marie R.'

No. 2.—‘*Letter by the Eerle of Morton To our traist Cousing the Lard of Rowallane.*’

‘ Traist Cousing, after hertlie Commendationis I mind, God willing, to pass furth of this realme for sum occasionis, I have thocht gud to remember zou by my gray Coursour hackney in an taiken of my favour I think ze sall find him als meit an haikney for zour self or zour Wife to ryd upoun as ony uthyr for I chosit him to have been presentit to the King quhen the Scots horse suld have been send to the Duke of Gwies. Swa wishing the welfare of zourself zour wife & barnis I commit zou to God. Off Dumfrese the 21. Day of Februare 1582.

Zour very friend  
J. Mortone.’

No. 3.—‘*Leicence be King James to eat Flesh in Lent.*’

## R E X

‘ We be the Tenour heir of with aviss of the Lords of Secreet Council gevis and grantis Leicence to Johne Mure of Rowallane and his Spouse & Sex persons with them in Company to eat Flesche during this forbidden tyme of Lentroun & upoun Wednesdayis frydays & Saturdayis for an zeir next heir after for the quhilks they sal incur na Danger notwithstanding quhatsuever our proclamationis or Statutes maid in the Contrair annent the quhilks we dispense be thir presents Geven under our Signete and Subscrived with our hand at

the Day of 1584.

James R.’

NOTE F.—*Specimens of Sir William’s version of the Psalms.*

So far as the Editor can learn, Sir William’s version was never printed; the following extracts are taken from his own MS. In a short preface he says—“ It is not to be presumd that this version, in the first draught, attained the intendit perfection. Let the reader observe and comport with this essaye, till (the Lord furnisching greater measure of light, and better conveniencie of tyme) they be amendit.”—July 12, 1639.

“ To all the sinceare seekers of the Lord, and in him spirituall furniture from the riche fountaines of his holy word.”

“ Let not seeme strange that (here) no studied phrase  
 Charme thy conceat, and itching eare amiaize.  
 Simplicite of words, still grave, bold, plaine  
 The spirit (doubtless) did no chuse in vain.  
 Pure streams, from puirest fountaines to present,  
 in davids language, davids mind to vent  
 My purpose is. Though for this task but able,  
 as we, a liveing face see on a Table  
 in charcoale draughts; or as a body true,  
 the eye taks up, when but its shade we view,  
 Yett, for this chairge (in strength how ere uneavin,)  
 as God hath furnischt, I againe have given,  
 Where, so thou lyff, and pow'r, from him perceave  
 both for thy good and mine, my end I have.  
 for, if I can, whiles I with david sing,  
 to davids harp, my hart in consort bring,  
 and profite thee, so god the glorie gett,  
 to my weak ayme, no end beside, is sett.”

## PSALM 15.

- Who in thy Tabernacle stay,  
 Lord, who sall dwell with thee  
 2. upon thy holie mount? the man,  
 that walketh uprightlie;  
 Who just is in his works and wayes;  
 whose mouth and mynd aggree  
 3. in uttring of the treuth; whose tongue  
 is from backbyting free.

Hee who no evill to his freend  
 intends; hee, who taks head  
 his neigbourc, nor defanid to heare,  
 nor his reproache to spread.

4. Vyle personnes in whose pureer eyes,  
contemptible appeare,  
but faithful men, that fear the Lord,  
are honord and held deare.

Hee, to his hurt, thogh having sworne,  
whose faith no change doth staine.

5. by biteing usury, who makes  
not by his money gain.  
hee, 'gainst the innocent, for brybs  
who hath not partiall prov'd,  
The man who these things shall attayne  
shall in no time be mov'd.

#### PSALM 23.

1. The Lord my scheepherd is, of want  
I never shal complaine.
2. for mee to rest on hee doth grant  
green pastures of the plaine,
3. Hee leads me stillest streams beside,  
and doth my soul reclame,  
in righteous paths hee me doth guide  
for glorie of his name.
4. The valey dark of deaths aboad  
to passe, I'le fear no ill.  
for thou art with me Lord; thy rod  
and staffe me comfort still.
5. for me a Table thou dost spread  
in presence of my foes  
with oyle thou dost anoint my head,  
by thee my cup overflowes.

6. Mercie and goodnes all my dayes  
 with me sall surelie stay,  
 and in thy hous, thy name to praise,  
 Lord I will duell for ay.

## PSALM 122.

I joy'd, when to the hous of God  
 we'l go, to me they said.  
 Jerusalem within thy gates  
 our feet thy courts shal tread.  
 Thou built art o Jerusalem,  
 as comlie citties be,  
 Whose pairts compactlie all contriv'd  
 togither do agreee,

Thither the Tribs, Jehouahs tribz,  
 to prayse his name repair,  
 to Israel's glory they go up,  
 the testimonie there.  
 for throns for Judgement there, the throns  
 of david's house are sett.  
 pray for her peace: Jerusalem,  
 much good thy lovers gett,

Tranquilitie and weelfare have  
 they, Peace be in thy fort,  
 Prosperitie thy palices  
 may fill above report.  
 O peace be in thee, for my mates  
 and brethrens sake I'le say,  
 and for the house of God our Lord  
 thy good I'le wish alway.

NOTE G.—*Letter from Sir William Muir when with the Scotch army in England.*

Loveing Sone

We are now lying before Newcastle engaiged anew to rancounter wt new dangers, for we are to adventure the storming of the toun if it be not quickly rendred by treaty, wherof ther is very smal apearance for they look very quickly for ayde to releave them. They are very proud as yet for oght we can perceave, and those that come out to us resolute , for the most part they are reformer officers under the commandment of the Earle of Craufurd and Mackay. We have had diverse bowts wt them, and on satterday last their day, a sound one, wherein we had good sport from the sunryseing till twelve a'clock, both partyes retreting and chairgeing by touers wtout great losse to eyther, for or gen: Ma: shew himselfe that day both a brave and wise commander, and if it had not been so, we could not but have had great losse, for we wer put back over the water at the last, for their forces grew, and we had no armes but pistoles and they played upon us still at a very far distance wt muskets and long fowling peeces. I am keept heir now beyond my purpose wpon necessity, haveing the only chairge of the Regiment till Col: Hobert, the Lieut: Col: and Major come heir, who have bein all in very great danger but are now pretty well recovered so that I expect them heir very shortly. I am engadged in credit and cannot leave such a chairge, of such consequence, in ane abrupt maner, qlk might hazard the breaking of the Regiment notwithstanding

of the wrgent necessity that I know calls for my presence and attendance wpon my owne affaires at this time, which in so far as yee can be able ye must have ane ey to.

I have writen to Adame Mure, to whom yee shall also speak and requeist, that he must take the whole care and chairege of my harvest and stay constantly at my house for that effect and I will sufficiently recompence his paynes. Yee may be now and then visiting my workers and hasting them to their dwty as yor owne affaires may permitt. It is very long since I heard from you, and am uncertane whither yee receaved my letters writen since the battle at long marston moore, I know I will hear from you by this bearar, again whose retourne to me I hope to be ready to take a voyage home. Praying heartily the Lord to blesse you, yor bedfellow and children, till o<sup>r</sup> happy meeting and ever I rest

Youre loveing father

S. W. M. Rowallane.

*from Tyne-side before newcastle  
the 12 of august 1644.*

I blesse the Lord I am in good health and sound every way. I gote a sore blow at the battle upon my back w<sup>t</sup> the butt of a musket, which hath vexed me very much but specially in the night being deprivd therby of sleep, but I hope it shall peece and peece weare away, for I am already nearby sound. I thank god for it.

[*Superscription.*]

ffor his very Loveing Sone

S<sup>r</sup> William Mure

yo: of Rowallane.

NOTE H.—*Letter from the Rev. Thomas Wyllie, minister of Fenwick, to Sir W. Mure of Rowallan.*

Wod. MSS. Ad Lib. XXX. 4to. Rob. III. 3, 6. Art. 19.

27 May (16)76.

Right Worshipfull,

I am informed that upon invitation from John Paton\* in Middow-head & some in Loudounside, there is a young man expected to keep conventicle the morne with the people in the heads of the three parishes, either at the Croilburn or above Craiginduntan. I shall not be apt to think that any man of discretion will be so easily drawn to come within the bounds of planted congregations, yet because there be frolicness aneugh in some young men, I will wad upon none. Their preaching in vacant congregations and in places where curates are has some ground for it, & I should allow their preaching in *transitu* even in planted congregations on week days when there is not sermon in public, but to fall in upon planted congregations on the Lords day to make a diversion from the public is not reasonable in them, nor ought it to be tolerat. I thought fit to shew your worship this that you may tak some course to crush such beginnings even in the outbreaking, *principiis obstare* is a good apothegm, for if such a wild course go on it will occasion much confusion in the three congregations

\* John Paton of Meadowhead was executed at the Grass-market, Edinburgh, May 9th, 1684.—*Cloud of Wit.*

& occation much detriment among the people. I leave it to yourselfe and the gentlemen to think upon the most effectual way to prevent this and the like in all times coming, in the meantime it will not be amiss to cause wairn all your people to come to the Kirks the morrow. I know not how long the Lord may continue his hand upon me, but if any I employ be once deserted upon such an occasion I need look for no more help. Whether the young man answer their desire or not the wairning of the people will do no skaith, but testify to them your worships dislike of such a way in such a case.

I am assuredly

Your worships most humble and real servant

Thomas Wylie.



*Having retained the contractions which occur in the MS. of the preceding History, the following explanations are subjoined.*

aforsd.	aforesaid.	hon <sup>ll</sup>	honourable.
ag <sup>t</sup>	against.		
an.	annual.	law <sup>ll</sup>	lawful.
anoy <sup>r</sup>	another.	moy <sup>r</sup>	mother.
broy <sup>r</sup>	brother.		
fay <sup>rs</sup>	fathers.	ney <sup>r</sup>	neither.
forsd.	foresaid.	no <sup>t</sup>	nocht or not.

oy <sup>r</sup>	other.	sd.	said.
pay <sup>t</sup>	payment.	togey <sup>r</sup>	together.
prin <sup>ll</sup>	principal.		
p <sup>t</sup>	part.	vy <sup>rs</sup>	others.
q <sup>lk</sup>	whilk.	w <sup>ch</sup>	which.
q <sup>ll</sup> or q <sup>ll</sup>	while.	wmq <sup>le</sup>	deceast.
q <sup>m</sup>	whom.	w <sup>t</sup>	with.
q <sup>n</sup>	when.	w <sup>t</sup> in	within.
q <sup>r</sup> by	whereby.		
q <sup>r</sup> in	wherein.	y <sup>e</sup> or ye	the
q <sup>r</sup> of	whereof.	y <sup>m</sup>	them.
q <sup>r</sup> unto	whereunto.	y <sup>r</sup>	their.
q <sup>r</sup>	where.	y <sup>r</sup> to	thereto.
q <sup>t</sup>	what.	y <sup>r</sup> of	thereof.
		y <sup>r</sup> fra	therefrom.
ry <sup>t</sup>	right.	y <sup>t</sup>	that

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Author of the ‘True Crucifixe,’ Published in 1629, &c. &c.



Thou kno’s brave gallant, that our Scottish braines,  
Have ay bein England’s equals ewery way;  
Quhair als rair muse, and martiall myndis remaines,  
With als renouned Records to this day,  
Thot we be not enrol’d so rich as they,  
Zit have we wits of worth enriched more rare;  
Cum, I have found our westerne feelds als fair,  
Go thou to work, and I schall be thy guyde,  
And schew thee of a sueitar subject thair  
Borne Beuties wonder, on the banks of Clyd.  
Sprang thou from Maxwell & Montgomerie’s muse,  
To let our Poets perisch in the west!  
No, no, brave youth, continow in thy kynd  
No sueitar subject, sall thy muses fynd.

*Lines to Sir William Mure, by A. G. 1614. MSS.*

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